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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 9 September 1955

NOTE ON NATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF VALUE ADDED

by M.I. KLAYMAN

Net index numbers of agricultural production, whether national or international, are not truly net indices in accordance with the concept of "value added" used in national income accounts. To obtain a true net index according to the concept of value added allowances must be made for the value of all input factors used in the production process. Although no such index numbers are published regularly at present, considerable work to obtain statistical series on value added in agriculture has been done in government offices in Canada [1] and the United States, and in university research in the United Kingdom.

Conventional index numbers of agricultural production show larger increases in production as compared with those prepared on a value-added basis. The latest FAO estimates indicate that there has been an increase of about 20 percent from prewar in the world food and agricultural production. Such an increase has been made possible largely by the expanded use of intermediate products and means of production.

Agriculture has become more specialized, a trend that was accelerated during and immediately following the two world wars and which is likely to continue. It has become more profitable for farmers to buy many of the materials they need than to produce them themselves. While some intermediate products are purchased directly by one farmer from another (already allowed for in many of the present indices), the bulk are products originating in other industries: motor fuel and fertilizer, for example, or farm products that have undergone additional processing in other industries, such as commercial seed and feed.

The relative increase in the purchases of intermediate products has been caused by the trend toward the increasing mechanization of agriculture and the application of principles of scientific management. Mechanization has required additional expenditures for motor fuel, electric light and power, and maintenance of machinery. Expanding application of scientific management has caused increased outlays for commercial feed, seed, fertilizers, insecticides, and veterinary services and medicines.

Improvements in agricultural technology have increased operating costs as well as yields. Statistics in countries where data are available show that, in percentage terms, the value of input factors has been increasing faster in recent years than the value of output. The increases in net production, when calculated on a value-added basis, have, therefore, been substantially less than those of gross output.

Although they give different results, conventional index numbers and those calculated on a value-added basis are both valid since they are used primarily for different purposes. If adequate allowances are made for feed and seed, present national index numbers of production achieve the objective of showing the changes in agricultural output, the physical supplies that are made available each year for consumption from the national farm.[2] The purpose of value-added index numbers is chiefly to measure the economic performance of agriculture. They show the contribution of agriculture to the total economy on a comparable basis with those of the other sectors. The aggregates upon which the value-added indices are based can be better used to measure changes in the efficiency of the factors of production in agriculture, that is, to compare the volume of output with the volume of input of one or more factors of production, and to make comparisons of the efficiency of agriculture with that of the other sectors of the economy.

[1] This work, conducted in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has not yet been published.

[2] Further adjustments for changes in livestock numbers would be highly desirable.

Methods Used

The method used could be an extension of the system of calculating the present index numbers. The number of input items which are to be deducted from the value of crops and livestock commodities raised, at present usually limited to feed and seed, can be extended to cover a more inclusive list of current input products and services bought by farmers. Besides feed and seed, these would normally include machinery and machinery maintenance, lubricants, fertilizers, insecticides, medicines, and veterinary services. Aggregates for each input item would be obtained by multiplying the number of units used each year by the average national price paid by farmers in the base weighting period. This system requires a complete set of yearly quantity data for the input items. In practice, adequate quantity estimates for some items may be derived from value data if the classifications are detailed enough so that they may be accurately deflated by average prices.

This is the method presently used in Ireland, where the official index represents an approach to the value-added concept. In addition to feed and seed input, allowances are made for fertilizer.

Statistical series on value added in agriculture in the United States and the United Kingdom have been calculated largely as a by-product of the work in national accounts. [3] Therefore, concepts, methods, and terminology have been adopted primarily for consistency with the over-all national accounting system. The series in these countries that correspond to the value-added concept of agricultural production are termed gross national farm product.[4]

Table 1. — United States: Gross National Farm Products in Constant Prices[1], 1910 to 1953

Year	Total value of farm output	Total value of intermediate products consumed [2]	Value of intermediate products other than rents [3]	Gross national farm products [4]
	Millions of 1947-49 dollars			
1910	19 919	3 947	2 685	15 942
1915	23 151	4 331	2 623	18 767
1920	21 576	4 742	3 705	16 792
1925	23 959	5 746	4 273	18 145
1930	23 394	6 187	4 342	17 066
1935	23 626	5 286	3 840	18 319
1940	27 366	7 826	6 047	19 534
1941	29 505	8 509	6 363	21 043
1942	32 604	9 485	7 402	23 178
1943	31 327	9 746	7 812	21 655
1944	31 500	9 779	7 966	21 774
1945	31 346	10 846	8 664	20 891
1946	32 389	10 953	9 031	21 495
1947	31 439	11 100	9 372	20 378
1948	33 906	11 014	9 317	22 917
1949	33 227	11 013	9 282	22 204
1950	34 722	11 640	9 966	23 130
1951	34 084	12 124	10 521	21 940
1952	34 906	12 902	11 191	21 959
1953	35 587	12 507	10 675	23 008

[1] F. J. Atkinson and C.E. Jones, "Farm Income and Gross National Product," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1954, pp. 2-3. — [2] Includes interfarm purchases since receipts from such sales are included in the value of farm output. — [3] Gross rents paid to non-farm landlords are also included in the value of intermediate products consumed, since only the rental value of farm-owned property was considered as originating in the farm sector. — [4] Equals total value of farm output less the total value of intermediate products consumed and a small discrepancy adjustment.

[3] This work has been done in the Department of Commerce in the United States and in the Department of Applied Economics in the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom.

Table 2. — United States: Index Numbers of National Farm Product, 1910 to 1953[1]

Year	Total value of farm output	Total value of intermediate products consumed	Value of intermediate products other than rents	Gross national farm products
	1935-39 = 100			
1910	80	64	59	85
1915	93	70	58	100
1920	86	77	81	90
1925	96	93	94	97
1930	94	100	95	91
1935	95	85	84	98
1940	110	126	133	104
1941	118	137	140	112
1942	131	153	163	124
1943	125	157	172	116
1944	126	158	175	116
1945	126	169	190	112
1946	130	177	198	115
1947	126	179	206	109
1948	136	178	205	122
1949	133	178	204	119
1950	139	188	219	123
1951	137	196	231	117
1952	140	208	246	117
1953	143	202	235	123

[1] Computed from data in Table 1.

The results in these two countries show that the increase in the value-added index (gross national farm product) has been less than the published indices, and the proportionate increase in the value of input items has been greater than that of output.[5] In the United States, while the national farm product has been about 20 percent higher than prewar, the increase in total farm output has been over 40 percent (see Tables 1 and 2). The value of intermediate products consumed by agriculture has more than doubled in the same period. These intermediate products, which in the first decade of the century accounted for approximately 20 percent of the value of output, in recent years accounted for about 35 percent. Even though comparable data are available only for a short postwar period, the farm product index in the United Kingdom also shows a smaller rate of increase than the official series calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture. In the period from 1946 to 1952, this index increased 18.5 percent (see Table 3), while the published net

[4] To obtain these series the total value of farm output is calculated. This consists of cash receipts from farm marketings, the value of home-produced products consumed on the farm, the net change in farm inventories, and the gross rental value of farm homes. The value of the intermediate products consumed, arrived at from a detailed list of the number and cost of each item in the production process, is subtracted from this sum to obtain the gross national product. The values are converted to a constant value series by deflating with appropriate farm price index series. The index numbers are calculated from these constants value series.

[5] The unpublished results for Canada show similar trends.

Table 3. — United Kingdom: Gross Farm Product, 1946 to 1952 [1]

Years	Value at constant prices	Index
	Million 1948 £	*1948 = 100*
1946	606	97
1947	581	93
1948	627	100
1949	664	106
1950	669	107
1951	699	112
1952	718	115

[1] Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector. From W. B. Reddaway, "The Real Product of the United Kingdom, 1946-49," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. CXIII, Part IV, 1950, pp. 443-4.

national index of production increased approximately 28 percent. [6]

A long historical series of annual data on the gross value of agricultural production and total operating expenses has been calculated for the United Kingdom for the period 1867 through 1939.[7]

[6] Based on the value of total agricultural production with adjustments for domestic and imported feed and seed, imported animals, and yearly changes in livestock numbers and crop acreages.

[7] E.M. Ojala, *Agriculture and Economic Progress*, Oxford University, London, 1952, 215 p. The input items include expenses for feed, livestock, seed, fertilizers and fuel, and miscellaneous maintenance expenses including dairy and veterinary expenses, special contract labor, and repairs to farm buildings.

The results obtained from subtracting the expense items from the value of total production give a crude approximation of value added in agriculture. Even though Ojala considers his figures provisional, since rather rough techniques were used to estimate both output and expenses, the results support those of the other investigations. They show that the increase in gross production in the first four decades of the twentieth century was almost 20 percent higher than the increase in value added. The ratio of expense items to gross production increased from one quarter in the middle of the nineteenth century to a third in the latter part of the century, and to over 40 percent in the 1930's.

Other countries may have experimented in the calculation of national indices of agricultural production on a value-added basis in connection with the preparation, analysis, and rectification of their national account data. Although more countries are developing independent farm income estimates, many still do not have completely adequate data on the means of production. With the improvement of the national account data, particularly the classification of the material by industrial sectors, more countries will probably be able to calculate indices of agricultural production according to value-added concepts.

TRENDS IN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

by ERIK MORTENSEN

Fruit and vegetables are increasingly important components of diets in all countries, but particularly in industrialized regions. This development can be traced by studying statistics on consumption, trade, and production. Unfortunately, production and consumption data of fruit and vegetable products are far from accurate and methods of compiling statistics are not at all uniform, even in the more developed countries. Therefore, it is difficult to assess statistically the supply and demand situation for fruit and vegetables. A considerable part of production is harvested in vegetable gardens for home consumption and only estimates can be made. These are sometimes derived, partly from agricultural censuses, and partly from the reported yields from commercial orchards. Comparisons from country to country can, therefore, be made only with considerable reservations, and attention should be paid more to trends, rather than to the absolute level, of production and consumption.

[*] This article is an abbreviated edition of a paper presented at the "Journées scientifiques des fruits et légumes," Paris, September 1955, organized by the Centre national de coordination des études et recherches sur la nutrition et l'alimentation.

Role of Horticulture in Agricultural Economy

The great importance of horticulture in agricultural economy is frequently overlooked because of its heterogeneous character and the perishability of its products. Yet, with the exception of viticulture and tobacco growing, no other crops provide such high gross income per hectare or can utilize effectively such a large input of man-hours per unit of land.

A few examples may help to illustrate this; in France, farm income, including the value of producers' consumption, obtained from fruit and vegetables (excluding wine and potatoes) in recent years has represented about 13-15 percent of total agricultural income, or 31-36 percent of income from crops. In Western Germany, in recent years, fruit and vegetables have accounted for 7-9 percent of the total value of agricultural production and 22-27 percent of the value of all crops. Though

Western Germany is one of the largest importers of fruit and vegetables, it produces about 88 percent of the total supplies of vegetables, and 85 percent of the fruit. In Italy, edible horticultural products represent 20 percent of the sales value of all agricultural products and 30 percent of the sales value of crops. In the composition of the indices of "prices received by farmers" in the United States, fruit and vegetables together are given the weight of 10.6 percent of total agricultural production, against 42.0 percent for all crops.

According to trade statistics published by FAO for 1953, fruit and vegetables represented 12.0 percent of the total value of food imports and 12.6 percent of the total value of food exports from 25 countries included in the survey. Statistics published by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) for member countries show that in Europe fruit and vegetables, in 1953, accounted for respectively 13.1 and 13.7 percent of total imports and exports of all food and feeding-

Table 1. — Value of Trade in Fruit and Vegetables Compared with Total Food[1] Trade OEEC Countries, 1950-53

Year	Imports			Exports		
	I All food	II Fruit and vegetables	II as percentage of I	III All food	IV Fruit and vegetables	IV as percentage of III
	Million dollars		*Percent*	*Million dollars*		*Percent*
1950	8 078.7	972.2	12.0	3 232 3	499.6	15.5
1951	9 942.6	1 055.1	10.6	3 921.4	496.7	12.7
1952	9 420.0	1 127.1	11.9	3 855.5	488 5	12.7
1953	9 426.2	1 239.7	13.1	3 997.5	549.0	13.7
1953 as percentage of 1950	116.7	127.5	—	123.7	109.8	—

[1] Including feedingstuffs and live animals.

stuffs. The value of imported fruit and vegetables in these countries increased 27.5 percent from 1950 to 1953, whereas total food imports including fruit and vegetables increased only 16.7 percent.

With speedier transport, the volume of trade in fresh fruit and vegetables is steadily increasing.

Trends in Consumption

The index of per caput consumption of major food groups in the United States illustrates the upward trend in fruit and vegetable consumption. With the exception of eggs in the postwar years, fruit and vegetable consumption shows the sharpest increase since the First World War, while the consumption of starchy products, such as cereals and potatoes, shows a constant decrease though the long-term downward trend has apparently slowed down in the last few years.

This change in the consumption pattern is not limited to North America. Other countries with

Table 2. — Index of per Caput Consumption in the United States: Major Food Groups

Year	Fruit and vegetables	Dairy products	Eggs	Meat, fish, and poultry	Cereal products	Potatoes and sweet potatoes
	1909-13 = 100					
1929	112	110	109	91	90	79
1939	124	113	101	93	82	69
1949	129	118	129	103	77	57
1954	133	116	141	113	74	52

relatively high income levels show similar trends. Western Germany may be taken as an example. During the postwar years, German consumption of fruit, particularly citrus fruit, increased sharply, whereas vegetable consumption, which was very high in the first postwar years, during 1953/54 was about 8 percent lower than prewar though higher than in the two preceding years. German potato consumption is about the same as prewar. Consumption of eggs, cheese, and fat (in particular margarine) has increased but much less than that of fruit. There has been a decrease in the consumption of cereals (in terms of flour) and of meat, compared with prewar. Meat consumption, however, shows an upward trend since 1949. The present level may be explained by relatively high prices.

The OEEC member countries together show nearly a 50 percent increase in fruit consumption since prewar, an increase of about 10 percent in consumption of vegetables, and a small increase in consumption of eating potatoes.

Table 3. — Per Caput Consumption of Major Food Items in Western Germany,[1] 1935-38 and 1953/54

Food items	1935-38 average	1953/54	1953/54 as percentage of 1935-38
	Kilograms		*Percent*
Citrus fruit and bananas	5.7	12 9	226 3
Other fresh fruit	36 0	55 0	152 8
Vegetables	52.0	48 0	92.3
Potatoes	160 0	159.0	99.4
Grain	111.0	95 0	85 6
Sugar	25.0	25.7	102 8
Meat	53.0	43 0	81.1
Eggs	7.4	9 0	121.6
Milk and cream	124 0	122 0	98.4
Cheese	3.5	4.1	117.1
Fat (including butter and margarine)	21.2	23.5	110.8
Fish (fillet weight)	6.8	6.7	98.5

[1] Including West Berlin.

The highest increase in fruit consumption is observed in countries with a fairly high income level and in Greece and Italy, both of which are large exporters of fresh fruit. Spain, too, has had a very large increase in fruit consumption since prewar. The United Kingdom still has a lower consumption of fresh fruit than prewar, though restrictions on the import of fruit from soft-currency areas have recently been lifted.

Table 4. — Per Caput Consumption of Fruit, Vegetables, and Potatoes by OEEC Countries Prewar, 1952 53, and 1953/54

Country	Fruit			Vegetables			Potatoes		
	Prewar	1952/53	1953/54	Prewar	1952/53	1953/54	Prewar	1952/53	1953/54
	Kilograms								
All OEEC countries together	44.5	62.8	62.0	68.0	73.8	72.4	101.9	104.2	104.0
Austria	44.3	50.9	50.6	57.8	61.3	61.0	96.3	107.9	107.9
Belgium	30.0	81.8	83.2	49.6	64.1	64.8	157.0	147.0	146.0
Denmark	32.8	59.7	53.1	61.8	62.7	67.7	118.0	134.0	133.0
France	32.8	49.0	44.3	143.2	137.3	140.4	143.2	119.7	122.7
Germany, Western	43.7	71.3	69.8	51.9	43.2	47.0	185.0	176.0	174.0
Greece	57.1	84.7	97.3	27.0	66.6	75.6	13.6	42.5	37.5
Ireland, Rep. of	19.8	[1]25.8	*25.1	53.2	[1]58.7	*58.7	195.4	[1]184.5	*183.2
Italy	45.1	74.9	74.9	55.8	85.6	94.4	36.6	38.0	43.0
Netherlands	42.9	60.4	49.2	67.0	60.7	61.1	118.0	107.7	108.5
Norway	33.1	47.4	38.3	19.3	26.9	35.6	130.0	102.0	102.0
Portugal	...	*55.0	*55.0	...	*110.0	*110.0	...	*115.0	*115.0
Sweden	37.8	59.0	57.6	21.1	24.1	26.7	122.2	114.4	113.5
Switzerland	86.4	90.5	*90.0	61.9	69.1	*70.0	90.5	80.0	*80.0
Turkey	71.5	87.7	*88.0	31.8	69.9	*70.0	5.9	29.7	*30.0
United Kingdom	46.4	41.8	44.5	54.5	54.7	56.5	82.5	105.3	100.1

SOURCE: OEEC, *Statistique de base de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture - 1954.*
*Estimate. — [1]Calendar year.

Consumption of vegetables has increased heavily in Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Norway, whereas in France and the Netherlands there was a slight decrease compared with prewar. The potato consumption of the whole group of countries shows a slight increase, compared with prewar, owing to higher consumption in Austria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Turkey, though the majority of countries follow a downward trend.

The per caput consumption of canned and processed fruit and vegetables, as well as the consumption of frozen fruit, in the United States and Canada show a marked increase since the war and the upward trend is particularly sharp for frozen fruit and fruit juices. In the United States, the expanding consumption of canned and frozen products has even resulted in a decrease in the per caput consumption of fresh fruit. Total consumption in equivalent of fresh fruit, however, continues to increase. In the last few years the availability of frozen fruit juices has caused a slight decrease in per caput consumption of canned juice. The consumers' preference is in favor of frozen juices and concentrates as these products appear to preserve the flavor of the natural juice better than canned products. The great demand for processed products in the United States and Canada is partly explained by the lack of servants and by the fact that large numbers of women are engaged in salaried jobs away from their homes. A further explanation of the year-round demand for these products probably lies in the fact that they are produced, processed, and marketed so efficiently and in so large a volume that the retail price of the processed product is often materially below that of the fresh product. In the future, a similar trend in consumption may be expected in other high-income countries. In Europe the canning industry is expanding, but consumption of frozen products (fruit, fruit juice, and vegetables) is still rather insignificant. A proper distribution chain, including refrigeration facilities both at wholesale and at retail levels to service a large consumption of frozen products all through the year, has not yet been established in these countries and the European consumers generally seem to accept seasonal variations in supplies and consumption.

Outside Europe and North America the picture is more diversified. The food balance sheets prepared by governments with the co-operation of FAO may give some indication of levels and trends of consumption, but often the data are only very rough estimates. Table 6 shows per caput consumption of fruit and vegetables in a few selected countries in South America, Asia, Africa,

Table 5. — Fresh and Processed Fruit and Vegetables per Caput Consumption in the United States

Type of product	1935-39	1947-49	1953	1954	1955[1]
	Kilograms				
Fresh fruit					
Apples	13.7	11.4	9.1	8.7	9.1
Citrus	22.0	24.4	19.4	18.4	18.2
Other	26 5	23.2	20.4	20.0	18.6
Total fresh fruit	62.2	59.0	48.9	47.1	45.9
Canned fruit	6.7	8.2	9.3	9.0	8.8
Canned juices	1.7	7.2	6.2	5.9	6.0
Frozen fruit and juices	0.4	1.5	3.2	3.3	3.5
Dried fruit (processed weight)	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	...
Fresh vegetables	63.4	68.7	66.1	66.0	63.5
Canned vegetables	13.4	17.5	19.0	18.9	19.0
Frozen vegetables (net weight)	0.2	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.7
Potatoes	58.0	51.0	46.0	47.0	46.0
Sweet potatoes	9.7	5.6	3.8	3.3	3.6

[1]Preliminary data.

and Oceania together with the consumption targets for 1960 as indicated in FAO's *Second World Food Survey, 1952*. These targets were tentatively suggested by FAO and they merely represent what was considered a compromise between "what may be desirable from the standpoint of nutrition and what may be feasible in practice."

Table 6. — Per Caput Consumption [1] of Fruit and Vegetables in Selected Countries, Outside Europe and North America

Country	Item	1935-39 average	1947	1952	FAO target 1960
		..... *Kilograms*			
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	Fruit	47.2	[2]58.4	55.4	75.0
	Vegetables	24.5	[2]39.6	51.2	75.0
Brazil	Fruit	68.0	75.7	92.4	85.0
	Vegetables	20.0	23.9	25.5	75.0
Chile	Fruit	41.7	40.8	42.8	75.0
	Vegetables	50.0	53.3	56.5	90.0
Colombia	Fruit	131.7	110.8	[2]119.7	110.0
	Vegetables	10.3	12.0	[2]13.0	75.0
Cuba	Fruit	[4]148.1	[5]124.3	...	135.0
	Vegetables	[4]15.6	[5]14.1	...	75.0
Peru	Fruit	...	24.2	34.1	75.0
	Vegetables	...	50.0	50.2	75.0
Uruguay	Fruit	29.3	39.5	51.0	75.0
	Vegetables	9.8	13.9	24.3	75.0
Venezuela	Fruit	...	[6]78.9	[2]70.0	100.0
	Vegetables	...	[6]2.5	[6]4.0	75.0
ASIA					
Ceylon	Fruit	[4]1.2	[7]2.2	3.5	50.0
	Vegetables	[4]40.4	[7]39.7	39.4	75.0
India	Fruit	[8]25.0	[6]25.1	[8]12.7	50.0
	Vegetables	[8]22.0	[5]16.3	[8]16.3	70.0
Japan	Fruit	[4]16.4	[7]6.9	[8]15.3	60.0
	Vegetables	[4]79.2	[7]65.1	[8]70.5	90.0
Pakistan	Fruit	—	[5]30.5	[8]32.6	60.0
	Vegetables	—	[5]20.0	[8]17.5	80.0
Philippines	Fruit	[4]61.4	...	[6]68.8	80.0
	Vegetables	[4]14.8	...	[8]15.9	70.0
AFRICA					
Egypt	Fruit	[10]35.8	[7]34.4	[6]61.4	73.0
	Vegetables	[10]33.3	[7]32.1	[6]55.7	108.0
Southern Rhodesia	Fruit	...	[11]12.9	9.2	40.0
	Vegetables	...	[11]22.3	26.9	60.0
Union of South Africa	Fruit	16.8	17.9	28.1	40.0
	Vegetables	25.5	32.1	33.8	60.0
OCEANIA					
Australia	Fruit	[12]74.7	[6]79.5	[12]72.2	92.0
	Vegetables	[12]67.0	[6]74.5	[12]64.6	101.0
New Zealand	Fruit	66.0	55.5	[13]55.5	67.0
	Vegetables	65.0	64.3	[12]86.2	86.0

[1] Consumption is expressed in fresh weight; dried and processed commodities have been converted into their fresh equivalent and added to fresh consumption. — [2] 1948. — [3] Colombia 1950/51, Venezuela 1951. — [4] 1934-1938 average. — [5] 1948/49. — [6] 1949. — [7] 1947/48. — [8] 1934-38 average; includes Pakistan. — [9] 1952/53. — [10] 1934/35 - 1938/39 average. — [11] 1949. — [12] 1936/37 - 1938/39 average. — [13] 1951/52.

The targets for vegetable consumption range mostly from 60 to 90 kilograms per caput per year and are "in tune with the potentialities for rapidly increasing production which exist in many countries." The targets for fruit consumption were based on the assumption that desirable consumption is of the order of 55-75 kilograms per caput per year.

Countries in Latin America and Africa in general have increased fruit consumption since prewar (in Brazil and Colombia, fruit consumption is near the 1960 target), whereas the Asiatic countries show little progress. In Australia and New Zealand no major increase is noted, but there the consumption level is rather satisfactory as consumption of other protective foods is high. In many European countries the 1960 targets for fruit consumption have already been reached or surpassed.

Vegetable consumption almost everywhere seems to be further behind the targets than fruit consumption and it seems doubtful that they will be reached by 1960, except in France, Italy, and Portugal. In Norway and Sweden, where the consumption of vegetables is particularly low, a sufficient all-round year supply may be obtained by increased imports.

Fruit and Vegetables in a Program of Selective Expansion

Looking at the regions outside Europe and North America, it would appear that more attention should be given to the promotion of fruit and vegetable production. Obviously, governments in countries with seriously deficient diets (in calories) have concentrated their attention first on the increase in the production of cereals and other starchy products. Little attention has been given to supplies of foods rich in vitamins and minerals only. In the report of the second FAO Regional Meeting for Latin America, Montevideo, Uruguay, December 1950, it was stated that "in many countries there is no doubt that the nutritive value of the diets should be improved by considerable increases in consumption of fruits and vegetables. This is true especially of green and yellow leafy vegetables and nearly all fruits, although to a lesser extent of starchy fruits."

With continued expansion of agricultural production as a whole or in connection with the adjustment programs for production of certain crops where marketing difficulties occurred, possibilities of increasing output of fruit and vegetables are likely to gain more attention. In a program of selective expansion, they should play an important role, first of all to improve the diet of the farm population itself, secondly to produce for the market, where transport facilities permit.

The report of the FAO Regional Consultation on the Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production and Consumption, which met in Ceylon, June 1955, stressed the need for specific attention to increase production and consumption of "protective foods," and pointed out that the joint effect of the growth of population, urbanization, and industrialization, accompanied by rising national incomes, may be a "sharply increased demand for such foods as fruits, vegetables, and livestock products." In Asia as well

as in Africa and Latin America, governments are conscious of this problem, and methods of encouraging production and consumption of fruit and vegetables have been considered in many reports on agricultural development projects. Some examples may be of interest.

A report on economic development in *Colombia* submitted by a Mission from the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction in 1950 contains the following statement: "The diet of a large proportion of Colombia's farm population is seriously lacking in fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly green leafy and yellow vegetables of high vitamin content. Many farms have no home vegetable garden and completely neglect the possibilities of this supplementary source of food. Probably this is largely the result of lack of knowledge of the dietary importance of protective foods. The only satisfactory goal for this phase of the agricultural program would be to have every farm producing a variety of vegetables and fruits for home use and as much surplus of garden crops as markets will absorb." The Mission recommended expansion of the program already initiated by the government on a limited scale, under which selected garden seeds were distributed freely to farmers, together with a manual of instructions for planting and cultivation.

A report of a Joint Mission of the International Bank and FAO to *Uruguay* in 1951 advocated more public aid for fruit and vegetable research and extension service, emphasizing pest and disease control and the setting up of public supervision for seed selection and nursery stock. The mission also recommended increased use of fertilizers and irrigation. Public aid, it was pointed out, could also be given in testing foreign and domestic varieties of plants and in setting up a four-year restoration program for the entire orange industry which had been seriously damaged through diseases.

A joint International Bank and FAO Mission to *Chile* in 1952 stressed the need for greatly expanded output of fruit and vegetables, pointing out that consumption in certain areas was very low because it was impossible to supply these areas, owing to existing unsatisfactory marketing and transport facilities. The Mission, therefore, recommended that transport should be improved and marketing facilities established, including the adoption of a system of grading and standardization.

An International Bank report from *Iraq* reported successful citrus plantings in the Diyola river valley (trees being supplied by the Department of Agriculture). Here again the need for use of fertilizers and for a more efficient weed and pest control was stressed. "Better care in pruning, cultivation, thinning, and in the control of insects and disease might well double the output of apricots, peaches, and apples and greatly improve their quality." This report also pointed out the need for better organization of transport and better storage facilities. As to vegetable production the report said: "Vegetable culture is concentrated in the neighborhood of the large cities where such products as radishes, lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, and others are in good supply during the season. Unfortunately, vegetables do not figure prominently in the diet of most people. Outside the big towns little or no vegetables are eaten. In part, this appears to be due to the fact that tribal tradition holds the cultivation of vegetables in low esteem... If a determined effort were made by the government to enlist the co-operation of the landowners, it might not be too difficult to overcome these obstacles."

The International Bank's Report on economic development of *Ceylon* recommended an increase in the acreage of pawpaws, pineapple (for canning), citrus fruit, mangoes, avocado pears, watermelons, onions, and a number of other fruit and vegetables. It commended the Department of Agriculture for its work regarding distribution of better nursery material and adoption of better grafting methods and for the establishment of fruit and vegetable collecting depots. The Department of Agriculture in Ceylon is operating a seed station, which in recent years has distributed a substantial amount of vegetable seeds to producers.

A Mission report from *Nigeria* noted numerous small vegetable-growing projects, "most of which indicate considerable promise" and recommended that the development of market gardens be fostered by the regional departments of agriculture, in consultation with research agencies where necessary. A project for production of canned concentrated orange juice was reported to be under way and possibilities of production of pineapple and tomatoes for canning were considered. The Mission recommended expanded production of pawpaw and avocado for local consumption but emphasized that improved varieties grown in Central America and the United States should be tested.

Many more examples of development projects for fruit and vegetables in the less developed countries could be given. Difficulties in the carrying out of projects are manifold, and without a well-planned program with great emphasis on extension work, pest and disease control, and transport improvements, better storage, marketing and eventual processing, progress may be slow. A close co-operation between nutritionists, agricultural technicians, and economists is needed. FAO has at present a number of experts in horticultural production, marketing, and food processing working in

countries which have requested technical assistance in developing their horticulture, e.g., Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, and Syria. In the arid zones of the Arab countries, which have suffered from deforestation centuries ago, planting of fruit trees helps to change the structure of agriculture by producing sufficient shade for other crops. Scarce water resources may then be used for intensive production of successive crops of vegetables. Thus, promotion of fruit and vegetable production in such regions is an important part of an integrated agricultural development.

Nutritional Education of Consumers

In connection with expansion programs for fruit and vegetable production, it is important not only to give guidance to producers concerning the best methods of cultivation, but at the same time to undertake an educational campaign to inform consumers about the nutritive value of these foods and teach them how to prepare these fruit and vegetables for consumption.

Consumers in all countries are generally reluctant to change their eating habits. Experience shows, however, that changes can be brought about by propaganda and education. The amounts spent by the trade on advertising food products are in themselves an indication of the fact that consumer demand is not determined by price and income alone. The School Lunch Programs in the United States and the United Kingdom, in particular, have had a wide influence on the eating habits of the younger generation in those countries, especially with regard to increasing acceptance of fruit, fruit juice, and milk. The increase in consumption of liquid milk in many Western countries is also, to a great extent, a result of extensive propaganda on the nutritive value of the product. Without education of consumers regarding nutritional value of fruit and vegetables and the best ways of preparing them, all efforts to increase production of these crops are likely to be of little use.

Economic Factors Affecting Demand for Fruit and Vegetables

In the more developed regions of the world and in particular in Europe, which is the main importer of fruit and vegetables, there are still wide possibilities of increasing consumption. The level of consumption is far from satisfactory in all European countries, but the population is becoming more aware of the nutritive values of horticultural products and food habits are gradually changing. Further development mostly depends on the economic situation as a whole, i.e., maintenance of a high level of employment, increased productivity, and an increase in real income. Income is a very important determinant of the consumption of fruit and vegetables. A recently published study in France shows the following income elasticities [1] for Paris: fresh fruit 0.9, dried fruit 1.1, potatoes 0.3, fresh vegetables 0.5, canned vegetables 1.2, and vegetables as a whole 0.5. In provincial towns the elasticities were slightly higher. This enquiry, however, was based on observations in a single week in November-December 1951. The results of a full year's survey for 1953/54 are not yet available. An investigation in Italy, recently undertaken as a base for certain aspects of the Vanoni Plan for economic development, show similar results. The income-elasticity for fruit is indicated as 0.96 and for vegetables as a whole as 0.56 (including potatoes).

An elaborate study [2] of consumer expenditure in the United Kingdom, based on prewar data, gave the following income elasticities for fruit: oranges 0.92, bananas 0.95, apples 1.33, other fresh fruit and nuts 1.62, canned and bottled fruit 1.34, but dried fruit 0.75. With regard to vegetables, income elasticities were: potatoes and onions 0.21 and 0.22, respectively, root vegetables and tomatoes 0.85, and fresh green vegetables and legumes 0.93. Income elasticity for canned and bottled vegetables was 0.70, considerably less than for canned fruit. From available surveys it appears that fruit consumption as a whole tends to expand in proportion with an increase in income per family, whereas consumption of vegetables expands more slowly. However, there are wide differences in income elasticity for various types of vegetables.

Further studies of this type would be useful as a basis for an evaluation of the possibilities of marketing at a remunerative price the rapidly increasing output of certain fruit in the next five to ten years. The rate of new plantings of apple trees in Northern and Western Europe since the late 'thirties and the continued expansion of citrus plantings in the Mediterranean region and competing regions in the postwar years will increase the output of this fruit very substantially in the next five to ten years. In many countries producers and distributors are beginning to feel concern about the marketing of these quantities of fruit or the effect on prices. Without a comprehensive economic study of the European fruit and vegetable market it is impossible to give producers authoritative guidance as to further new plantings. Fortunately, the European Productivity Agency of OEEC has initiated a study of how to provide better information regarding factors determining the consumption level in various population groups

[1] The relative increase in consumption for each percent increase in income.

[2] R. Stone, *The Measurement of Consumers' Behaviour in the United Kingdom, 1920-38*, Cambridge, 1954.

in the future. Whatever the answer, it is desirable to supply producers with a realistic evaluation of the market trends, and it would be regrettable if the prevailing uncertainty should result in unjustified restrictions of output.

Consumption of fruit and vegetables responds to price as well as to income. Less is known about the general price elasticity of demand for fruit and vegetables than about the income elasticity. Data from the United States, however, indicate that there the elasticity of consumption with respect to farm prices is considerably greater than unity for apples, peaches, sweet potatoes, and for all fruit combined, but is substantially less than unity for citrus fruit. These relations were reported to be changing, however, with the increasing importance of outlets for processing, in addition to those for fresh sale. Truck crops generally (including annual crops for the fresh market and for processing) had price elasticities around unity, except for the main-season production in summer and autumn. [3]

Owing to the interchangeability of one type of fruit or vegetable for another, the demand elasticity as to price variations is fairly high. Increasing consumption of fruit and vegetables is not only due to higher income and wealth, but to the changes of price relations between these products and other food items. Indices of prices paid to producers in the United States, where the consumption of fruit and vegetables has shown a remarkable increase since the 'thirties, indicate a relatively smaller increase than for other crops or all farm products taken together. During the period 1925-29, indices based on the average of 1910-14 showed about the same relative increase for horticultural crops as for other crops, and during the depression years prices of fruit and vegetables remained relatively higher than those of other agricultural products, but since 1934/35, indices of prices of all crops and of all farm products increased more than those of horticultural crops, except for the later war years. In the postwar years, prices of fruit in particular have remained relatively lower than those of other agricultural commodities, many of which have benefited by the various price-support programs introduced during the depression years. Except for some export subsidies and purchases under the School-Lunch Program and at times for some special market control arrangements, the fruit industry has generally been left on its own. Rationalization and increased productivity through better cultivation practices, higher yields, and an efficient marketing system have made it possible for the American fruit industry to expand its markets at home and abroad. Consumers have responded to the relative price decreases. As mentioned before, the processing of fruit has expanded substantially since the war and until now the outspoken fear of a surplus production (of citrus fruit in particular) has been alleviated by the consumer response to the relatively lower prices.

Table 7. — Index Numbers of Prices Received by Farmers in the United States

Period	Fruit	Vegetables, commercial for fresh market	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry edible beans	All crops	All farm products
	1910-14 = 100				
Average					
1925-29	145.6	144.4	167.6	142.8	147.4
1930-34	98.2	103.8	98.2	83.2	87.4
1935-39	90.8	106.4	96.2	98.2	107.2
1940-44	148.4	188.8	140.8	145.8	154.6
1945-49	203.2	240.8	220.8	234.4	251.2
1950-55	199.0	242.8	208.2	250.2	269.8

Price indices for the United Kingdom and Germany, the two largest importers of fruit, show also a relative decrease for fruit since the late 'thirties, compared with indices for all farm products or all agricultural crops taken together. Price indices of vegetables, as in the United States, are closer to the indices of other crops, probably because the productivity rate in vegetable raising has not increased as much as for fruit crops.

Production and Trade

Production of all major fruit has expanded rapidly since the war. Output of oranges and grapefruit on the average for the years 1951-53 was about 50 percent higher than during 1934-38. Production of the other major fruit had increased

Table 8. — Major Fruit: World Production and Exports[1]

Type of fruit	Production			Exports		
	1934-38 average	1951-53 average	1951-53 as percentage of 1934-38	1934-38 average	1951-53 average	1951-53 as percentage of 1934-38
	Thousand tons		*Percent*	*Thousand tons*		*Percent*
FRESH FRUIT						
Bananas	8 063	10 355	128.4	2 469	2 552	103.4
Oranges and tangerines	8 800	12 971	147.4	1 768	2 060	116.5
Lemons and limes	1 055	1 412	133 8	277	261	94.2
Grapefruit	1 170	1 720	147.0	121	127	105.0
Apples, table	6 900	9 226	133.7	720	714	99.2
Pears, table	2 250	2 990	132.9	148	186	125.7
Grapes, table[5]	3 200	4 330	135.3	222	218	98.2
Pineapple	1 127	1 433	127.2	[3]143	[3]154	107.7
DRIED FRUIT						
Dates	1 095	1 250	114.2	240	343	142.9
Raisins[4]	661	647	97.9	314	285	90.8
Prunes[5]	237	184	77.6	[6]118	49	41.5
Dried figs	232	217	93.5	[6]80	48	60.0
Other dried fruit[7]	[6]77	43	55.8	[6]46	12	26.1

[1] Excluding China and the U.S.S.R. — [2] Grapes sold for fresh consumption. — [3] Including fresh equivalent of canned pineapple. — [4] Including currants. — [5] Excluding Bulgaria and Romania. — [6] 1938 only. — [7] Apricots, peaches, apples, and pears.

[3] Karl A. Fox, *The Analysis of Demand for Farm Products*, U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 1081, 1953, pp. 64-66.

about 35 percent for lemons, apples, pears, and table grapes, and about 28 percent for bananas and pineapple. Increase in trade has been much less. The greatest increase since prewar was in table pears and oranges, i.e., 27 and 17 percent respectively. Exports of bananas, grapefruit, and pineapple (including canned pineapple) were only 3 to 8 percent higher and exports of lemons, table apples, and grapes were, on the average of 1951-53, slightly lower than the prewar average. Obviously, the percentage of output consumed in the producing countries themselves has increased. With regard to table apples, Europe has become much more self-sufficient. As a result, imports from overseas suppliers, mainly North America, have decreased sharply and inter-European trade has expanded.

As to dried fruit, output as well as trade has decreased sharply since prewar, except for dates; there has been a very sharp decrease in production and exports of currants, which has not been fully compensated by the expanded output of other raisins. Per caput consumption of dried fruit has not followed the upward trend in consumption of fresh fruit. In several countries, per caput consumption has been decreasing in spite of available supplies, as in North America. Recent data for European countries suggest that the decrease has come to an end and that consumption may regain its prewar level. The consumer preference for fresh fruit has undoubtedly been supported by the price relationship between fresh fruit and some dried fruits.

Though the volume of exports of fruit has increased less than production, there was a substantial expansion of trade from 1948-50 to 1951-53, and available data for 1954 indicate a further significant increase over the 1951-53 average, mainly for bananas, citrus fruit, and table grapes. This higher level is expected to be maintained also in 1955. Exports of canned fruit, though steadily expanding from the low postwar level, have not yet reached the level of the late 'thirties. Exports of fruit juices, and especially of citrus juices, are more than five times larger than before the war.

Trends in exports from specified regions show great deviations from those of world trade as a whole. Banana exports from South America and Africa have increased sharply since the war, whereas Central America exported less. Orange exports from the United States have increased much more than from Mediterranean countries. South Africa has also increased orange exports, whereas exports from South America decreased. The structural changes in the trade in apples have already been mentioned. The causes of these changes are partly economic, partly due to changes in production conditions other than economic, such as outbreaks of disease.

Statistics on production of vegetables are very incomplete except for North America, Western Europe, and a few countries in other regions. A comparison of the years 1934-38 with 1951-53 shows, for Western Europe, an increase of 21 percent and, in the principal exporting countries, an increase in production of about 35 percent. Population in Western Europe increased about 12 percent during the same period. Output in North America increased 55 percent while the population increased only 22 percent.

The few countries in other regions for which data are available have, in general, expanded production even faster; yet in spite of the fact that their population increased more than the population of Europe, there is a clear upward trend in per caput supplies. It is uncertain, however, whether the increase in output in other countries in these regions has been as rapid as in those for which data are available.

Trade in fresh vegetables has expanded rapidly in Europe since 1949, and in other regions there has been an increase mainly in the trade in onions and tomatoes. Production and exports of canned vegetables have increased rapidly since the 'thirties and further expansion is expected. Production of frozen vegetables has become significant in North America.

Trade Policy and its Effect on Horticulture

The commercial policies applied by importing and exporting countries provide an element of uncertainty for the future development of trade. European countries still apply quantitative restrictions on imports of various horticultural products. Seasonal import calendars, seasonally differentiated tariffs or systems of minimum import prices are also widely used. However, the general efforts within OEEC to liberalize trade between member countries have also stimulated trade in horticultural products, and especially trade in citrus fruit and dried fruit, imports of which have been fully liberalized in some major importing countries. Trade within the British Commonwealth is favored by preferential tariff rates. The dollar shortage, on the other hand, has induced countries in the Sterling Area and other soft-currency countries to impose special restrictions on imports from hard-currency countries, mainly the United States and Canada. The United States has supported its fruit exports under the various foreign aid programs as well as by payment of export subsidies, especially for citrus fruit and dried fruit. Other exporting countries have also subsidized exports of these fruit, or promoted exports by preferential exchange rates or by devaluation of their currencies. In general, the international fruit trade is highly competitive and if European currencies become fully convertible, competition may become even more intense. The rapidly increasing export supplies in the United States, the Mediterranean region, South Africa, Australia, and Latin America will further add to competition. If a general economic recession should occur, the specialized fruit exporting countries would be in an extremely vulnerable position as many importing countries would be likely to sharpen import restrictions.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

Recent Prices

International market prices of most fats, oils, and oilseeds rose during April-June 1955 and continued to increase in July. However, in August they showed a tendency to weaken (Table 1).

Following a sharp rise in July, the price of olive oil was about 20 percent higher than a year earlier. World export supplies of olive oil in 1955 are considerably smaller than last year's actual figure of over 100,000 tons. This is mainly because the Tunisian export supply, including carry-over stocks, is only about 25,000 tons — roughly one half the quantity actually shipped in 1954. As most Mediterranean countries harvested a small olive crop in 1954, world olive oil output in 1954/55 declined to about 950,000 tons (edible and inedible grades), 30 percent less than in the previous year. In Spain, the heavy carry-over stocks from 1951/52 have been exhausted as a result of small production for three successive years. Domestic supplies have been supplemented this year by imports of United States edible oils. In most other Mediterranean countries, the reduction in olive oil output has largely been balanced by unusually heavy stocks carried over from the bumper crop of 1953/54. Since large and small olive harvests usually alternate in Mediterranean countries, prospects are that the crop to be harvested in October-December 1955 will be larger than last year's, and an upswing in olive oil output in 1955/56 is probable. However, the increase may be relatively moderate, as late frosts this year in some of the main Italian growing areas and unsually dry weather in some countries, notably Tunisia, are expected to have adverse effects on olive yields.

After declining almost continuously since late 1952, the international price of castor oil has recovered moderately in recent months. Import demand for castor oil in the United States, the leading importer, was weak in 1954; strategic stockpiling of castor oil was ended, and commercial stocks were reduced to a low level by the end of the year. United States import demand has revived, however, and imports of castor beans and oil in January-June 1955 totaled 36,000 tons, oil equivalent, 70 percent more than a year earlier. The United States castor bean crop harvested in late 1954 amounted to less than 2,000 tons, oil equivalent, and the government stockpiling objective having been fulfilled, the guaranteed price program for castor beans, in effect since 1951, was discontinued in 1955. Exports of Indian castor oil in January-July 1955 are unofficially estimated to have been about 25,000 tons, already exceeding the total of 23,000 tons shipped in 1954. The castor bean crop harvested in January-March 1955 was

Table 1. — Prices of Specified Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, August 1955 and Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1954	1955		
		August	June	July	August
		U.S. dollars per metric ton			
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£. st.	[1]574	644	695	228
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	£. st.	345	289	312	300
Cottonseed oil, American, bleachable prime summer yellow	U.S.$	[2]295	288	295	284
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S.$	339	305	297	275
Lard, refined, 37-lb. tins, New York	U.S.$	*448	*306	*302	*283
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3½%, bulk	£.st.	278	250	254	244
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B.Fr.	214	226	227	228
Tallow, fancy, bulk, New York	U.S.$	*156	*171	*180	*184
Linseed oil, Argentina, bulk	£. st.	162	256	261	243
Castor oil, Bombay firsts, drums	£. st.	290	253	281	263
Copra, Straits	£. st.	191	185	186	177
Copra, Philippines, bulk	U.S.$	180	180	182	172
Soybeans, American, No. 2 yellow	U.S.$	—	112	110	102
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£. st.	202	206	210	192

NOTE: Compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are international market prices, c.i.f. or c. and f. Europeans ports except as otherwise noted. Original quotations are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange.
* F.O.P. American port — [1] North African. — [2] South African.

moderately larger than last year's, and the Indian export supply is estimated at about 45,000 tons, oil equivalent, including carry-over stocks of about 10,000 tons.

Contrary to most other fats and oils prices in international markets, the price of lard has tended to fall in recent months, extending its decline since September 1954. Prices were relatively high in 1953/54 owing to a low level of production in the United States, the main producing and exporting country. Output rose substantially in the year beginning October 1954, however, reflecting an increase in the 1954 pig crop. The 1955 spring pig crop, which began to move to United States markets in August, was about 9 percent higher than in 1954. The autumn pig crop is expected to be about 10 percent larger than last year's. United States lard output in the year beginning October 1955 is likely to be approximately 1.3 million metric tons, about 100,000 tons higher than in 1954/55 and 250,000 tons larger than production two years ago. Hence, the price of lard will probably remain relatively low in 1955/56.

United States Oilseed Crops in 1955

The outlook is for a substantial rise in United States production of vegetable oils in the marketing year beginning July 1955. The official crop report of August 1955 forecast the United States soybean crop at 1,140,000 metric tons (420 million bushels), 23 percent more than last year's record crop. This indicated bumper production results from both a record harvested area (7.4 million hectares) and the highest yield per hectare on record (56 bushels per hectare). The 1955 linseed crop is estimated at 1,110,000 metric tons (43.7 million bushels), 5 percent higher than in 1954 and the largest crop since 1949. An increased yield per hectare has more than offset a drop of 11 percent in area.

However, there will probably be a decline in cottonseed output; if the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as in 1950-54, United States cottonseed output would be 4,750,000 metric tons, 8 percent less than last season. The cotton area was reduced by 14 percent under the government price support program, but farmers planted their most fertile land to cotton and present indications are that there will be a record yield per hectare. The groundnut crop was estimated at 700,000 tons, 50 percent higher than the small 1954 crop. The acreage allotment was increased by 7.5 percent this year, and yields per hectare are expected to be good, in contrast to last year's, which were reduced by drought.

Assuming a similar yield of oil and seed use as last season, production of cottonseed oil from the new crop would total about 700,000 tons in 1955/56. The quantity of soybeans available for domestic crushing and export would yield about 1,900,000 tons of oil. Total United States production of cottonseed and soybean oils, the major edible oils, would thus amount to about 2.6 million tons, compared with an estimated 2.3 million tons (including the oil equivalent of exported seed) in the 1954/55 marketing year.

RICE

International Trade in 1955

Changes in the import requirements of a given year for a basic food such as rice might be expected to be dictated by changes in domestic production. Since the amount grown in the group of countries which normally import rice fell, from 1953 to 1954, by about 3 million tons of paddy, a substantial rise in imports might have been looked for in 1955, limited only by the supplies available. The actual movement in international trade, however, will not fulfill such expectations. The course of events will resemble probably that of 1954 when the actual volume of imports differed very markedly from that which might have been anticipated from a study of the changes in the volume of rice harvested in importing countries.

In some countries, imports will at least either expand or contract in a manner which corresponds to forecasts based on changes in domestic production, although the extent of such changes in imports will not be commensurate with the altered size of the domestic crop. Thus in Japan, considerably more rice was harvested in 1954 than in 1953, and 1955 imports accordingly will be lower than those of 1954. However, the reduction in imports will be decidedly smaller than the increase in domestic production; i.e., about 650,000 tons more, in terms of milled rice, were grown in Japan, while imports may fall by about 400,000 tons, this difference being due to a reduction in imports of other grain.

However, a divergent trend may be noticed in other countries, where import requirements for 1955 do not correspond at all to the changes in the volume of rice harvested in 1954. Such a divergency, at first sight, will be most marked for India. That country's harvest is smaller by 3.5 million tons of milled rice, and yet net imports may show a fall of 300,000 tons. To some extent, this gap will be narrowed by the increase in India's wheat production. It should be borne in mind that India's rice imports in 1954 and 1955 were of an exceptional

Table 2. — Exports of Rice from Selected Exporting countries, January-June 1955 compared with the Corresponding Period and Total Exports in 1954

Country	1955	1954	
	Jan./June	Jan./June	Total
	....Thousand metric tons.....		
Burma	917	751	1 460
Thailand	787	487	1 009
Cambodia and Viet-Nam	[1]65	[2]117	[3]425
United States	210	354	554
Italy	90	96	167
Egypt	73	11	46

[1] Five months; of which Cambodia exported 19,000 tons. — [2] Five months only. — [3] Of which Cambodia exported 304,000 tons.

nature. They were in fulfillment of a single transaction with Burma, aimed at achieving a financial settlement and at constituting a food reserve.

Indonesia, with only a moderate increase in production, continues to reduce its imports. In 1955, these were originally expected to be about 50,000 tons, but now they may be increased to 100,000 tons as a result of flood damage to crops in central Java. The Philippines, which had ceased to be net importers in 1953 and had bought only 16,000 tons in 1954, may import as much as 100,000 tons in 1955. Malaya, Singapore, and Hong Kong are importing at a rate considerably higher than in 1954, when stocks were being reduced, but the totals probably will remain well below the levels of 1953.

A marked recovery in gross imports is taking place in Europe. Two different factors contribute to this: the resumption of rice purchases by Eastern Europe, mainly on barter terms, and the revival of the use of rice for animal feeding and in industry in Western and Northern Europe. These additional supplies all come from outside Europe, while surpluses have been accumulating in the exporting countries of Southern Europe. The rice intended for livestock or industry must be cheap enough to compete with coarse grain and certain fibers like manioc. This kind of rice has been supplied mainly by Burma from stocks of former crops and by Thailand in the form of broken rice and rice flour. Cambodia and Viet-Nam, which in prewar days were the main shippers to Europe of rice for such uses, so far have not resumed these shipments in appreciable quantities.

For the third year in succession, rice shipments are being determined by the decisions of importers rather than by quantities potentially available for export. The 1954/55 crops, though smaller than those of the preceding year, plus the stocks carried over from previous years, would again have enabled exporting countries, as a whole, to ship substantially more than importers are willing to take at prices currently prevailing. The proportion of their export availabilities which individual countries will succeed in shipping before they gather their 1955/56 crops naturally will vary and, in some cases, differ markedly from those of the preceding year. The countries of Southeast Asia which both in 1953 and 1954 did not sell substantial parts of their crops, will probably enter the next season with much smaller stocks, while the United States and the Mediterranean exporters are likely to increase their carry-overs to a marked degree.

In 1954, Burmese exports rose sharply — by about one half — while those of Thailand fell by one quarter compared with 1953. The current year has seen a marked recovery in Thai shipments, which in the first six months were 50 percent higher than in the first half of 1954. Burmese shipments also increased considerably during the first few months of 1955, when they included the balance of last year's contract with India. While supplies available in Burma would permit exports on a larger scale, the difficulty is to find satisfactory markets. As regards Thailand, however, a continuation of shipments during the remainder of 1955 on the scale of the earlier months may well mean the exhaustion of exportable stocks.

Exports from Cambodia and Viet-Nam are certain to be lower this year than in 1954, when Cambodia's shipments almost doubled, while those of Viet-Nam rose by one half, compared with 1953. The exceptionally poor out-turn in Cambodia — scarcely more than one half of the previous year's crop — has made that country seek to import rice this year. Small quantities, for seed from Thailand, and for consumption from India, have already arrived, but technical difficulties may keep Cambodia's imports well below previous estimates. Laos, too, had a very poor harvest and has had to import rice. Political disturbances are limiting exports from Viet-Nam.

Pakistan was one of the principal rice exporters in 1954. Exact figures are not available so far, but estimates place exports at about 200,000 tons. Present stocks would enable shipments to be continued at this rate, but, owing to marketing difficulties, it is doubtful whether this will be attained, unless substantial quantities of old crop rice are exported for animal feeding and industrial uses. The recent devaluation of the Pakistan rupee should facilitate exports of rice.

Taiwan is expected to increase its shipments considerably during the current year, following an agreement with Japan. Exports for the first five months of 1955 have already doubled the total 1954 shipments of 36,100 tons.

While, on the whole, the Far Eastern countries are expected to expand their rice shipments during 1955, the final figures for the year will probably show that exports from the United States and Italy

continued to fall. In both these countries, available stocks would permit an increase in exports, but the level of internal prices acts as an obstacle. When world prices fell below the equivalent of the United States support level, all the rice which was not absorbed by the domestic market or by special outlets found its way to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and only toward the end of July did the latter announce its willingness to sell its stocks of whole rice for export. Prior to this, only broken rice had been sold for export out of government-owned stocks, and in the first half of 1955, such sales amounted to only 24,000 tons.

While among non-Asian exporters the two countries which recently had been the leaders are curtailing their shipments, two others are coming into prominence again, namely Egypt and Brazil. The recovery in Egypt's exports started toward the end of 1954, after the outstandingly good harvest of that year. Exports during the first six months of 1955 have already exceeded Egypt's total shipments in 1954 and great efforts are being made to expand them further. Brazil exported no rice during 1954, but sales have recently been reported and about 200,000 tons are said to be available for shipment.

China, formerly one of the main importers and recently one of the principal exporters, appears to be both importing and exporting rice in 1955. The exports will probably be larger than the imports, perhaps even twice as large. Since recent production estimates have ranged between 60 to below 50 million tons of paddy, it is impossible for outsiders to make any reasonable forecast of China's foreign trade in rice.

CHEESE

Production

In 1954 world cheese production was more than 50 percent larger than prewar, showing an uninterrupted upward trend during the postwar period. Compared with the previous year, 1954 production increased by 1.7 percent, this being the smallest annual rate of increase since 1946. In some of the major producing countries, such as Denmark, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand, 1954 cheese output was less than the year before. In the United States, the increase in 1954 was less than 1 percent against 15 percent in 1953.

During the first half of the current year, the main European exporting countries, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland, produced more cheese than in the corresponding period of 1954, the increases being 7, 8, and 18 percent respectively. Also Western Germany reported for the period January-June 1955 a small increase against 1954. At the same time, butter production in these countries was below last year's levels. In a number of other countries, cheese output in 1955 thus far has been less than the year before. The largest decline was in the United Kingdom where in the first half of 1955 about 30 percent less cheese was produced than in the same period of the previous year. This was due to a 9 percent reduction in the total amount of milk for manufacture and its increased utilization for other dairy products. In the United States and Canada, cheese production in the first half of 1955 was less than the year before. In Oceania, too, cheese output during the 1954/55 season is estimated to have been a little less than in 1953/54, as unfavorable prices for cheese from this area in the United Kingdom market caused a shift to larger butter production. It is estimated that these losses in production have more than offset the gains recorded by some countries, and that world cheese production in the first half of 1955 was lower than in 1954.

Table 3. — Cheese Production in Selected Countries Prewar and 1952 to 1954

Country	Prewar	1952	1953	1954
	..... *Thousand metric tons*			
Austria	27	19	22	23
Belgium	[1]8	14	15	16
Denmark	33	86	87	81
Finland	10	20	22	23
France	265	298	316	[1]335
Germany, Western	151	231	240	244
Greece	58	41	57	60
Italy	237	286	292	[1]304
Netherlands	121	145	159	163
Norway	18	31	27	30
Sweden	34	60	54	55
Switzerland	51	56	59	55
United Kingdom	49	60	89	83
Canada	52	33	38	42
United States[2]	305	531	610	614
Argentina	35	106	109	108
Brazil	25	28	32	[1]33
Union of South Africa	5	10	11	12
Australia[3]	30	41	47	50
New Zealand[3]	96	97	109	104
TOTAL	1 610	2 193	2 395	2 435

[1] Estimated. — [2] Excludes full-skim American cheese and cottage, pot and bakers' cheese. — [3] Twelve-month periods ending 30 June of years stated.

Trade

The volume of world cheese exports reached its highest figure in 1951 when it amounted to about 370,000 tons, nearly one third above prewar. After a decline in the following year, there was a substantial recovery in 1953, when total exports were close to the 1951 record figure. In 1954, the world export volume again fell slightly, as larger exports from France, Western Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were not sufficient to compensate

Table 4. — Cheese Trade in Selected Countries, Prewar, 1953, 1954, and First Months of 1955

Country	Prewar	1953	1954	Available 1955 data compared with 1954		
				Period	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons				*Thousand metric tons*	
EXPORTS						
Austria	3.0	1.5	3.2	I—III	0.4	0.3
Denmark	8.2	59.8	59.4	I—VI	28.1	25.1
Finland	5.3	10.8	11.3	I—V	5.2	5.3
France	11.4	16.7	18.6	I—V	7.4	8.1
Germany, Western	[1]0.3	3.8	6.0	I—VI	2.8	3.3
Ireland, Rep. of	0.7	0.6	0.2	I—V	0.1	—
Italy	24.1	17.0	17.1	I—V	7.2	7 5
Netherlands	60.0	86.0	92.1	I—V	35.5	33 0
Norway	1.9	2.8	1.5	I—V	0.5	0.7
Sweden	0.3	4.7	4.7	I—V	1.4	1.5
Switzerland	18.9	18.3	21.5	I—VII	12.3	11.4
Canada	33.2	7.5	2.3	I—IV	0.1	0.8
United States	0.6	2.7	2.4	I—III	0.5	0.7
Argentina	1.5	4.4	3.2	I—III	0.9	[2]0.7
Australia	8.7	23.7	23.6	I—IV	10.3	9.3
New Zealand	86.7	103.0	93.8	I—II	21.5	7.6
TOTAL	264.8	363.3	360.9		134.2	115.3
IMPORTS						
Austria	0.8	0.9	1.5	I—III	0.2	0.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	22.9	32.4	34.1	I—V	13.3	13.1
France	14.8	8.5	8.5	I—V	4.7	4.7
Germany, Western	[1]31.8	53.4	58.5	I—VI	26.7	30.1
Greece	0.6	3.0	3.8	I—II	0.5	0.5
Italy	4.4	23.1	26.1	I—V	9.6	8.1
Sweden	1.1	2.6	4.7	I—V	1.5	1.9
Switzerland	1.8	2.6	2.8	I—VII	1.5	1.8
United Kingdom	144.7	148.4	134.1	I—VI	89.6	69.7
Canada	0.6	2.4	2.7	I—IV	0.9	2.1
United States	24.6	25.5	22.7	I—IV	6.5	7.4
Venezuela	0.6	4.5	5.3	I—III	1.2	1.4
Israel	1.0	1.3	3.5	I—III	1.1	—
Algeria	4.9	10.4	10.9	I—III	2.7	2.3
Egypt	3.3	4.4	3.4		...	...
French Morocco	1.6	3.9	3.9	I—III	0.9	1.2
Tunisia	1.3	1.5	[2]1.2	I—III	0.3	0.5
TOTAL	260.8	328.8	327.7		161.2	145.3

[1] All Germany. — [2] Preliminary. — [3] Eleven month

reduced shipments from Canada and New Zealand. A further decline occurred in the first half of the current year, when Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, and New Zealand shipped less than in the corresponding period of the year before; the reduction was largest in the case of New Zealand.

On the importers' side, the most striking development in the first half of the current year was the decrease in United Kingdom imports, which were 20,000 tons or 22 percent less than the year before, owing almost entirely to the reduction in receipts from New Zealand. Also Italy, which in 1954 ranked fourth among the cheese importing countries, recorded for the period January-May 1955 a reduction of 16 percent in comparison with the first five months of 1954; it is very likely that imports into Italy will be reduced further, owing to the recently announced increase in the import duty. Western Germany, on the other hand, imported during January-June 13 percent more than in the first half of 1954, with the Netherlands as main supplier.

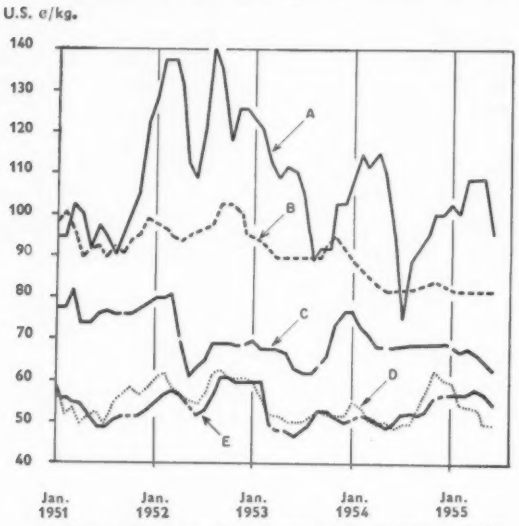
Prices

In Europe, toward the end of 1954, cheese prices were getting firm and remained at comparatively high levels during the first half of the current year. Quotations on the London Provision Exchange for Danish and Netherlands cheeses during the January-June 1955 period were higher than the year before. Prices for British cheeses such as Cheshire and Cheddar have been very stable and considerably above the levels at which the United Kingdom Ministry of Food had been selling these cheeses until the autumn of 1954.

The current year's high level of cheese prices is reflected in the import price index of Western Germany which, during the first six months of this year, was 8 percent above the first half of 1954.

In contrast, United Kingdom market prices for cheese from New Zealand and Australia, during

Chart 1. — Monthly Prices (Producer Wholesale) for Cheese, Selected Countries, January 1951-June 1955



A. France: French gruyère, average wholesale price at Halles centrales, Paris.
B. United States: American cheese, single daisies, at Chicago, wholesale price.
C. Canada: Ontario white, at Montreal, ex factory.
D. Netherlands: full cream, ex factory.
E. Denmark: 45%, ex factory.

the first half of 1955, were considerably less than last year; this development was largely determined by the policy followed by the United Kingdom Government in disposing of its holdings acquired under the bulk purchase agreements. In May 1954, after the end of rationing, the Ministry of Food made a sharp reduction in selling prices, and New Zealand cheese, finest and first grade, was being sold at 180s. per hundredweight, against 217s. 3d. before the end of rationing. The price was reduced further in the first months of the current year, and reached its lowest level of 150s. per hundredweight in April 1955. Prices for private imports, which have been arriving since the autumn of 1954, were close to the prices at which the government was selling its holdings. Australian cheese was being sold at slightly lower prices than cheese from New Zealand. In June 1955, however, when government stocks of New Zealand cheese were exhausted, prices rose sharply, and they stood, by the end of June, at 180s. per hundredweight.

The United States support price for Cheddar cheese, grade A, for the year April 1955-March 1956 remained the same as it had been since 12 July 1954, i.e., 33¼ cents per pound; the price at which Commodity Credit Corporation's holdings are available to exporters also has remained unchanged, i.e., 25½ cents per pound at the port of shipment. In Canada, the minimum price for 1955 Ontario cheese for domestic sales, by agreement between producers and traders, was established at 29 cents per pound, that is 1 cent less than the year before.

Stocks

Stocks of cheese in mid-1955 in general were at normal levels. Compared with 1954, there were declines in Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, and Australia. In the Netherlands, cheese stocks held by the price-support agency, as a result of the latter's operations during 1953, were exhausted by the summer of 1954, and the agency made no purchases during 1954 and the first half of 1955 as prices were above the support level. United Kingdom cheese stocks are estimated to be small, owing to reduced domestic production and imports.

By the end of June, cold storage holdings of cheese in the United States were 1.5 percent above the corresponding figure for 1954. The amount of government-owned cheese has declined since last year, and available supplies of the Commodity Credit Corporation at the end of June 1955 were 126,000 tons against 149,000 tons at the end of March 1955 and 187,000 tons at the end of June 1954. Stocks held by private trade are considerably larger at present than the year before.

While government purchases of cheese during the marketing year which ended 31 March 1955 were 70,000 tons against 168,000 tons the year before, persistent efforts were made to reduce the accumulated stocks, with the result that disposals in 1954/55 were 97,000 tons, or nearly four times as large as in the preceding marketing year. The main outlets for the disposal of surplus cheese were donations at home and abroad, and free distribution to welfare institutions and school-lunch programs. During the marketing years 1953/54 and 1954/55, commercial export sales, at prices which are in line with world market prices, totaled only 272 tons. It is likely that in the current marketing year disposals will exceed purchases, particularly since cheese purchases by the government so far were one fourth less than the year before.

The increase in New Zealand stocks this year is mainly due to delays in shipments caused by the dock strike in the United Kingdom.

Table 5. — Stocks of Cheese in Selected Countries Latest Data for 1955 with Comparisons

Country	Date	1952	1953	1954	1955
		.... *Thousand metric tons*			
Denmark	15.VII	17.0	20.4	16.1	18.2
Netherlands	30.VII	—	3.4	0.1	—
Norway	31. V	4.0	5.5	5.6	5.8
Switzerland	30. VI	3.8	4.9	7.2	6.5
Canada	1. VII	15.7	16.4	15.4	16.8
United States	30. VI	98.7	169.6	257.4	261.1
Union of South Africa	31. III	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.1
Australia	16. VII	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.9
New Zealand	30. VI	9.8	21.4	12.1	27.6

NOTE: Denmark and Norway: factory stocks. — Netherlands: stocks held by the price-support agency (IVZ). — Switzerland: stocks held by the Käse-Union. — Canada: in factories, cold stores, and in transit. — United States: cold storage holdings. — Union of South Africa and New Zealand: in factories and cold stores. — Australia: in registered cold stores.

FIBER

Textile manufacturing of the major apparel fibers — cotton, wool, and rayon — has not been without its setbacks since 1948 but, on the whole, activity — as indicated by the volume of fiber put into process — has been quite markedly on the increase. In 1949 there was a mild recession and in 1952 a more severe one, during which fiber prices were declining and textile stocks were being worked down; but continuing expansion in the world economy generally assured revival in the demand for textiles.

Table 6 shows some notable contrasts between movements of world indices of fiber consumption and of industrial activity generally. First, there are the setbacks peculiar to fibers already referred to; and secondly, the scale of industrial expansion since 1948 is much more marked generally than in fibers. This may be attributed mainly to higher rates of expansion in heavy and construction industries and in new industries, and to a higher degree of processing which, of course, also affects textiles. It is noteworthy that the disparity between the two indices increased from 1952 onwards. This was due in the first instance to the recession in fibers; yet in 1953 and 1954, when they were expanding again, the disparity was still wider than in earlier years.

Assuming no falling-away in industrial activity, expansion in fibers seems assured. In 1954, for the first time in the postwar period, a pause did occur in world industrial expansion, mainly owing to a recession in North America. A strong and broadly based recovery was, however, in progress in the first quarter of 1955, the continuance of which seemed likely to offset any marginal relaxation in expansion elsewhere.

The 1949 recession in textile manufacturing had its impact on the consumption of cotton and wool only; rayon, reinforced by technological advances and relatively low prices, especially after the currency devaluations in that year, continued to find expanding markets. The 1952 recession affected all three fibers. Expansion between 1948 and 1954 was of the order of one fifth for all fibers combined; but it was as much as two thirds for rayon, as against only one sixth for cotton and little or no advance at all for wool. The advance of rayon has been accompanied by invasions into sectors of textile industries formerly held exclusively by cotton and wool; but while cotton has been in surplus supply, wool supplies have been readily absorbed.

The past year has been highly problematical for textile industries. Not only has there been uncertainty as to future economic conditions, but also as to the future world price structure for fibers. It seems worthwhile, therefore, to examine such additional detailed information as is available for trends or tendencies in fiber consumption in this shorter period.

While textile manufacturing is quite widespread and continues to expand, particularly in less developed countries, about four fifths of all cotton, wool, and rayon shown in Table 6 are still processed in the three great industrial regions: the United States, Western Europe, and the Far East (Japan and India), the proportion being a little higher for rayon than for natural fibers. In Table 7, the quarterly volume of each of these fibers is added together and worked into moving annual totals for each region to avoid seasonal variation; and the same process is applied to the combined regions for each fiber and for the fibers combined.

The outstanding feature is the surprising stability in the total for the combined regions. The volume

Table 6. — Apparel Fiber Consumption

Fiber	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons						
WORLD, EXCL. CHINA, U.S.S.R. AND EASTERN EUROPE							
Cotton	5 003	4 818	5 381	5 751	5 400	5 752	5 863
Wool	981	963	1 064	885	907	1 023	945
Rayon	1 013	1 113	1 439	1 629	1 384	1 630	*1 720
TOTAL	6 997	6 894	7 884	8 265	7 691	8 405	8 528
	1948 = 100						
Cotton	100	96	108	115	108	115	117
Wool	100	98	108	90	92	104	96
Rayon	100	110	142	161	136	161	170
TOTAL	100	99	113	118	110	120	122
UNITED NATIONS INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	100	102	116	126	129	139	139

* Estimated.

Table 7. — Trends in Apparel Fiber Consumption

Region and fiber	1953				1954				1955	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	Thousand metric tons									
UNITED STATES										
Cotton	520	515	481	475	468	447	444	489	496	489
Wool [1]	62	62	55	44	44	46	45	43	48	50
Rayon [2]	133	150	142	118	112	122	124	135	140	142
TOTAL	715	727	678	637	624	615	613	666	684	681
Moving annnual total	—	—	—	2 757	2 666	2 554	2 489	2 518	2 578	2 644
WESTERN EUROPE [3]										
Cotton	294	302	276	340	336	330	310	337	*327	...
Wool [1]	129	130	123	133	127	127	117	124	126	122
Rayon [2]	145	154	152	171	178	175	166	174	*182	*190
TOTAL	568	586	562	644	641	632	593	635	635	...
Moving annnual total	—	—	—	2 360	2 433	2 479	2 510	2 501	2 495	...
FAR EAST										
India										
Cotton	194	196	203	204	203	204	210	213	210	...
Japan										
Cotton	103	118	135	145	138	139	120	118	114	...
Wool [1]	12	15	15	15	13	13	11	12	12	14
Rayon [2]	52	57	60	65	67	72	71	76	78	83
TOTAL	362	386	414	429	421	428	413	419	414	...
Moving annual total	—	—	—	1 591	1 650	1 692	1 691	1 681	1 674	...
ABOVE REGIONS										
Cotton	1 111	1 131	1 105	1 163	1 146	1 120	1 085	1 157	1 147	...
Moving annual total	—	—	—	4 510	4 545	4 534	4 514	4 508	4 509	...
Wool [1]	203	207	193	192	183	186	173	179	186	187
Moving annual total	—	—	—	795	775	754	734	721	724	725
Rayon [2]	330	361	354	355	357	369	361	385	*400	*415
Moving annual total	—	—	—	1 400	1 427	1 435	1 442	1 472	1 515	1 561
TOTAL	1 644	1 699	1 653	1 710	1 686	1 675	1 619	1 721	1 733	...
Moving annual total	—	—	—	6 706	6 748	6 724	6 690	6 701	6 748	*6 800

* Estimate. — [1] Clean basis. — [2] Production. — [3] United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands.

consumed in the 12 months ending March 1955 was almost the same as in the preceding 12 months. There was a slight falling-away until the third quarter of 1954, but thereafter recovery set in. This pattern is also to be seen, but in a more pronounced way, in movements of the fiber total for the United States. On the other hand, the other two regions show a movement rather the reverse of this. In Western Europe, fiber consumption was sharply on the upgrade until the third quarter of 1954, after which some levelling-off or slight falling-away is in evidence. In the Far East, the strong upward movement came to an end in the second quarter of 1954 and was also followed by a levelling-off. Such movements have to be considered against a background of continuous expansion of fiber consumption in the non-specified less developed regions. As regards individual fibers, the moving annual totals show a contrast between the continuous upward trend in rayon and the downward movement in cotton and wool during 1954. By the first quarter of 1955, however, the unfavorable trends in natural fibers appeared to have run their course.

Information available for the second quarter of 1955 indicates a continued increase in the volume of fibers put into process, principally on account of the sustained recovery in all fibers in the United States and the continuing advance in rayon in all areas. It seems likely that world apparel fiber consumption in the 12 months ended June 1955 reached a larger volume than ever before.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during August 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en août 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
France	1955	1 295	2 568
Germany, Western	1955	787	2 180
Canada	1955	4 011	—
United States	1955	—	8 516
India[1]	1955	3 237	2 831
Japan	1954	—	2 583
	1955	—	2 346
OATS			
France	1954	2 154	3 574
	1955	2 097	3 488
Germany, Western[3]	1955	1 293	3 470
Canada	1955	4 524	—
United States	1955	—	23 591
MAIZE			
United States	1955	—	88 337
Argentina[3]	1954	1 901	2 580
Union of S. Africa[3]	1954	—	3 304
MILLET AND SORGHUM			
United States (sorghum)	1955	—	6 755
India[3] (millet)	1953	19 819	8 597
(sorghum)	1953	17 667	8 040
RICE			
United States	1955	—	2 176
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[4]			
Brazil	1954	—	*2 152
	1955	—	*2 262
Union of S. Africa	1955	—	*829
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[4]			
Czechoslovakia	1955	*220	—
France	1955	*370	—
Germany, Eastern	1955	*210	—
Western	1955	256	—
Hungary	1955	*124	—
Italy	1955	*250	—
Poland	1955	*375	—
Romania	1955	*110	—
Spain	1955	*106	—
United Kingdom	1955	*166	—
U.S.S.R.	1955	*1 700	—
United States	1955	301	—
POTATOES			
Austria	1954	—	2 792
France	1954	1 057	16 986
	1955	1 036	16 299
Germany, Western	1955	1 127	—
Netherlands	1955	143	—
United States	1955	—	10 797
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1955	—	897
DRY BEANS			
United States	1955	—	852
DRY PEAS			
United States	1955	—	136
BROAD BEANS			
Egypt	1955	150	262
CHICK-PEAS			
Pakistan[1]	1955	1 255	642
LENTILS			
Egypt	1955	34	50
WINE			
France	1954	—	6 086
	1955	—	5 857
Greece	1955	—	388
Portugal[1]	1955	—	1 128
COFFEE			
Costa Rica	1954	—	*33.8
	1955	—	*21 4
Mexico	1954	—	*90 0
	1955	—	*105 0
Brazil	1955	—	*1 260 0
Colombia	1954	—	*390 0
	1955	—	*432 0
Angola	1953	—	*75 0
	1954	—	*60 0
	1955	—	*60.0
CACAO			
Brazil	1954	—	*168 9
	1955	—	*158 0
Nigeria	1954	—	*82 8
	1955	—	*91 4
TOBACCO			
Italy	1954	—	*56 5
	1955	—	*53 0
Cuba	1952	—	*43 1
	1953	—	*50 2
	1954	—	*47 5
Dominican Republic	1955	—	*20 0
United States	1955	—	1 107 0
China	1955	—	*646 4
Japan	1955	—	*133 5
Turkey	1955	—	*107 5
COTTON (lint)			
United States[3]	1954	7 765	2 970
	1955	6 732	2 760
JUTE			
Pakistan[3]	1955	[5]694	—
BUTTER			
Canada	1954	—	152
CHEESE			
Canada	1953	—	38
	1954	—	42
WOOL, greasy			
New Zealand[1]	1955	—	206

NOTE : 1955 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year ending in year indicated. — [2]Including summer mixed grain. — [3]Crop beginning in year indicated. — [4]Area data generally refer to area harvested for sugar ; production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [5]First estimate. Corresponding estimate for 1954/55 was 528 thousand hectares.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1955 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres de superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Y compris les mélanges de grains d'été. — [3]Les données relatives à la superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées pour le sucre ; les données relatives à la production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [5]Première estimation. L'estimation correspondante pour la campagne 1954/55 était de 528 mille hectares.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	209	217	238	242	332	499	451	*480
Belgium[3]	161	176	190	...	506	574	589	*720
Czechoslovakia	*822	...	...	...	[2]1 486	...	...	...
Denmark	79	71	85	71	283	283	292	*280
Finland	185	125	150	...	295	218	249	*195
France	4 258	4 219	4 491	4 547	7 806	8 981	10 566	9 847
Germany, Western[4]	948	1 155	1 107	1 170	2 346	3 180	2 892	3 350
Greece	824	1 045	1 028	1 038	830	1 400	1 218	1 335
Hungary	[2]1 416	...	...	...	[2]1 818	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	168	143	197	162	372	417	497	*435
Italy	4 704	4 770	4 770	4 754	7 004	9 056	7 251	*8 300
Netherlands	95	65	110	89	342	249	397	*380
Norway	32	17	20	...	70	39	41	*40
Poland	1 441	...	...	...	1 752	...	1 752	...
Portugal	689	754	771	758	445	690	748	*600
Romania	*[1]2 400	...	...	...	[4]*2 600	...	...	...
Spain[5]	[3]3 967	[6]4 312	[6]4 337	...	[3]3 238	[3]3 041	[6]4 556	*3 200
Sweden	321	391	433	408	713	996	1 031	*500
Switzerland[5]	97	96	[6]100	[6]103	254	245	[6]295	*260
United Kingdom	906	897	994	796	2 429	2 707	2 828	*2 420
Yugoslavia[5]	1 822	1 889	[6]1 851	...	2 292	2 510	[6]1 385	...
Total	*27 540*	*28 560*	*29 220*	...	*40 540*	*46 500*	*46 020*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 586	10 324	9 820	8 702	11 063	16 710	8 135	13 624
Mexico	585	657	777	...	522	671	830	...
United States	28 319	27 381	21 736	19 172	30 960	31 829	26 394	24 793
Total	*39 530*	*38 400*	*32 370*	*28 590*	*42 600*	*49 230*	*35 380*	*39 200*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 706	4 996	5 462	...	5 380	6 200	7 690	...
Brazil	606	910	*933	...	458	772	*824	...
Chile	839	761	805	780	924	955	1 078	...
Colombia	168	...	162	...	116	*140	146	...
Peru	152	172	...	...	137	169	...	...
Uruguay	500	737	728	...	468	819	791	...
Total	*7 100*	*7 840*	*8400*	...	*7 540*	*9 120*	*10 780*	...
ASIA								
China								
22 provinces	*21 410	...	...	...	*21 880	*21 700	...	...
Manchuria	*750	...	...	...	[7]*765	...	...	...
India	9 078	9 828	10 561	10 862	5 930	7 500	7 917	8 676
Iran	2 030	*2 300	*2 300	...	1 825	*2 240	*2 100	...
Iraq	929	1 182	1 390	1 485	424	762	1 160	565
Japan	754	685	672	663	1 283	1 374	1 516	1 396
Korea, South	103	107	*116	...	98	90	160	...
Lebanon	71	71	70	70	51	51	60	63
Pakistan	4 178	3 856	4 310	4 273	3 793	2 428	3 742	3 184
Syria	908	1 314	1 286	...	839	870	1 204	...
Turkey[5]	4 463	6 547	6 556	[6]6 600	3 848	8 130	5 010	6 530
Total	*47 100*	*51 100*	*52 600*	*52 700*	*42 800*	*48 000*	*47 700*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 513	1 782	1 971	1 898	972	1 101	1 382	1 300
Egypt	603	752	754	640	1 088	1 547	1 729	1 471
French Morocco	1 097	1 383	1 547	...	691	1 113	1 205	...
Kenya[5]	93	117	...	...	110	121	...	...
Tunisia	808	821	1 358	...	417	580	606	...
Union of South Africa[5]	952	1 220	1 156	...	522	576	535	...
Total	*5 630*	*6 660*	*7 460*	...	*4 150*	*5 390*	*5 900*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 922	4 351	4 249	4 249	5 381	5 388	4 534	5 171
New Zealand	56	44	...	...	156	130	109	...
Total	*5 000*	*4 400*	*4 290*	*4 290*	*5 500*	*5 520*	*4 640*	*5 280*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**131 900**	**137 000**	**134 400**	...	**143 100**	**163 800**	**150 400**	...

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]1948 and 1949. — [4]1948. — [5]Data for spelt available for 1949 and 1950 only. — [6]Includes estimate of spelt. — [7]1948 and 1950. — [8]On farms and estates. — [9]Area, on farms and estates only ; production, total.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]1948 et 1949. — [4]1948. — [5]Données pour l'épeautre disponibles pour 1949 et 1950 seulement. — [6]Y compris une évaluation de l'épeautre. — [7]1948 et 1950. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [9]Superficie dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines seulement ; production totale.

Table 3. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	243	220	218	215	347	421	369	...
Belgium	88	82	82	...	227	213	245	...
Czechoslovakia	*718	...	...	...	[2]1 233	...	...	...
Denmark	172	131	112	80	400	331	276	200
Finland	141	91	93	...	211	130	137	...
France	530	408	401	394	631	467	514	455
Germany, Western	1 411	1 394	1 530	[5]1 540	3 019	3 280	4 098	[5]3 950
Greece	52	68	62	58	44	67	49	57
Hungary	*646	...	...	...	*775	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	2	1	*2	4	3	3	*3
Italy	99	93	86	...	123	130	115	...
Luxembourg	7	5	5	5	13	10	11	...
Netherlands	178	171	167	153	440	431	515	...
Norway	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	...
Poland	*5 130	...	...	...	*6 521	...	...	...
Portugal	263	266	254	251	148	183	190	...
Spain	616	598	620	...	466	406	487	...
Sweden	141	135	150	105	281	305	308	228
Switzerland	13	15	15	15	32	37	45	38
United Kingdom	27	28	18	8	54	67	40	...
Yugoslavia	254	298	276	...	246	309	191	...
Total	*12 100*	*10 950*	*11 070*	...	*17 600*	*16 080*	*16 890*	...
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	601	605	344	315	412	731	360	...
United States	723	560	695	842	553	461	602	723
Total	*1 320*	*1 160*	*1 040*	*1 160*	*960*	*1 190*	*960*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	673	836	1 110	...	404	607	844	...
Brazil	22	28	...	...	17	17	*18	...
Chile	8	8	...	...	5	7	...	...
Ecuador	14	3	3	...	5	1	2	...
Total	*720*	*880*	*1 150*	...	*430*	*630*	*870*	...
ASIA								
Japan	5	2	1	...	7	2	2	...
Korea, South	[2]38	32	*35	...	[2]24	21	*26	...
Turkey	455	649	613	614	411	730	470	...
Total	*510*	*690*	*660*	*650*	*450*	*760*	*500*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
French Morocco	3	3	3	...	1	1	2	...
Union of South Africa	[3], [4]34	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	24	37	...	...	10	17	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 700**	**13 800**	**13 900**	...	**19 500**	**18 700**	**19 300**	...

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1949 and 1950. — [4]On farms and estates. — [5]Includes winter mixed grain.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1949 et 1950. — [4]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [5]Y compris les mélanges de grains d'hiver.

Table 4. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 4. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	8	22	19	...	27	89	69	50
Greece	7	21	18	22	21	75	66	88
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	[2]37	...	...	...
Italy	[2]138	174	175	179	645	930	934	859
Portugal	27	34	32	36	97	141	140	144
Spain	55	65	68	68	250	324	393	352
Yugoslavia	[4]2	3	4	8	[4]4	8	16	26
Total	*270*	*370*	*380*	*400*	*1 110*	*1 700*	*1 770*	*1 680*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	...	...	...	82	164	192	...
Dominican Republic	41	51	51	[5]55	60	73	74	[5]77
El Salvador	[5]15	16	14	10	[5]24	27	24	18
Mexico	99	82	94	...	178	151	152	162
Nicaragua	16	24	34	...	19	31	48	36
Panama	[5]59	67	80	...	[5]80	92	111	95
United States	707	795	862	973	1 780	2 182	2 386	2 670
Total	*1 080*	*1 230*	*1 360*	*1 440*	*2 330*	*2 840*	*3 120*	*3 380*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	44	61	63	56	131	194	212	183
Brazil	896	2 072	2 392	...	3 040	3 072	3 539	[6]...
British Guiana	39	62	55	...	87	125	134	122
Chile	25	30	29	30	69	87	80	93
Colombia	134	166	[5]150	[5]181	280	330	[5]285	278
Ecuador	[5]83	[5]81	78	...	[5]119	[5]160	[5]135	...
Peru	47	66	...	...	161	277	...	...
Total	*2 350*	*2 630*	*2 940*	*2 960*	*4 060*	*4 440*	*4 850*	*4 840*
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia	[4]1 058	1 166	1 205	1 185	[4]1 260	1 471	1 503	810
Laos	[4]250	800	...	...	[4]565	500	...	...
Viet-Nam	[5][4]1 650	1 924	1 870	2 136	[5][4]2 210	2 633	2 463	2 562
British Borneo	[5]228	...	...	...	167	...	...	...
Burma[7]	3 656	4 000	4 004	3 931	5 038	5 841	5 616	5 804
Ceylon	392	400	449	[5]470	...	494	572	...
China	[5]18 700	[5]19 200	[5]19 400	...	[5]46 500	[5]47 800	[5]48 300	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	745	786	778	[5]805	1 536	1 953	2 042	2 164
India	30 221	29 969	31 173	30 118	33 539	34 347	42 004	36 894
Indonesia: Java and Madura	[3]3 615	3 884	4 017	4 157	[3]5 582	6 239	6 646	7 274
Other islands	[3]2 084	2 230	2 448	2 545	[3]3 443	3 723	4 324	4 519
Iran	246	300	...	...	460	[5]420	[5]500	525
Iraq	215	75	95	120	278	127	163	180
Japan	2 968	3 004	2 982	3 038	11 995	12 404	10 298	11 392
Korea, South	[5]1 055	1 170	1 069	[5]1 110	[5]3 061	2 875	3 516	[5]3 270
Malaya, Federation of	353	334	333	360	637	711	658	[5]700
Pakistan	8 865	9 314	9 928	9 591	12 586	12 423	13 946	12 810
Philippines	2 223	2 456	2 920	2 961	2 620	3 144	3 182	3 105
Thailand	5 063	5 130	5 931	4 460	6 767	6 602	8 239	5 800
Total	*86 200*	*88 300*	*92 000*	*89 800*	*141 500*	*146 900*	*157 800*	*149 700*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	146	163	164	...	148	170	177	...
Egypt	306	157	178	256	1 239	517	652	1 118
French West Africa	760	820	790	...	481	577	550	...
Gambia	23	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	[5]18	20	...	...	[5]18	23	...	...
Madagascar	584	675	697	[5]710	769	1 021	1 025	...
Sierra Leone	320	320	290	...	245	245	220	...
Tanganyika	48	58	57	...	63	62	44	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	9	5	8	...	13	5	14	...
Total	*2 860*	*2 800*	*2 800*	...	*3 610*	*3 200*	*3 330*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*100*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**92 800**	**95 400**	**99 500**	**97 600**	**152 700**	**159 200**	**171 000**	**163 500**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1950. — [6]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [7] Irrigated paddy and upland paddy on irrigated fields only. — [8]1948 and 1950.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1950. — [6]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [7]Riz irrigué et riz des plateaux en culture irriguée seulement. — [8]1948 et 1950.

Table 5. - Grapes: Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Vigne: Superficie et production 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	35	36	35	[3]31	*141	*96	*106	[3]*210
Bulgaria	*146	*146	*146	...	*480	*400	*400	...
Czechoslovakia	19	*17	*18	...	60	*66	*63	...
France	1 562	1 575	*1 600	...	*7 890	8 234	9 020	*9 320
Germany, Western	65	67	68	...	*291	*348	*315	*397
Greece	[4]208	231	*230	...	1 165	1 041	1 050	1 367
Hungary	*350	*400	*400	...	*500	*550	*550	...
Italy	1 739	1 750	1 757	1 763	6 680	7 359	8 323	8 027
Portugal	*360	*260	*290	...	*1 220	872	*1 730	[3]*1 584
Romania	*203	*200	*200	...	*700	*800	*800	...
Spain	1 568	1 638	1 669	...	2 399	2 874	3 667	...
Switzerland	13	13	13	...	94	93	87	93
Yugoslavia	241	254	261	...	803	626	826	586
Total	*6 530*	*6 590*	*6 710*	...	*22 530*	*23 480*	*26 690*	*26 300*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	[4]8	...	...	...	33	39	37	40
Mexico	6	9	10	...	44	35	40	...
United States	*280	...	...	...	2 532	2 871	2 449	2 331
Total	*290*	*320*	*300*	...	*2 610*	*2 940*	*2 530*	*2 410*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	172	198	207	207	1 576	1 854	1 501	2 271
Brazil	37	42	44	...	247	283	297	...
Chile	[4]92	...	...	...	*568	...	...	...
Peru	10	8	...	...	42	41	...	...
Uruguay	18	18	...	...	117	147	146	...
Total	*330*	*370*	*370*	*370*	*2 550*	*2 980*	*2 580*	*3 350*
ASIA								
Cyprus	[4]32	31	36	...	59	66	91	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	*253	*230	...	...
Japan	4	6	6	7	35	49	49	53
Lebanon	20	22	...	...	80	86	...	80
Syria	66	68	*70	...	170	167	244	...
Turkey	551	649	*689	...	1 494	1 634	1 871	...
Total	*740*	*850*	*900*	...	*2 170*	*2 330*	*2 680*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	382	406	403	...	*1 777	*1 585	*2 351	[3]*2 451
Egypt	8	8	8	...	76	90	94	...
French Morocco	37	62	...	...	*76	91	209	262
Tunisia	33	40	40	...	*112	*95	*96	[3]*133
Union of South Africa	*50	52	...	*57	429	456	[3]*459	...
Total	*520*	*570*	*590*	...	*2 480*	*2 320*	*3 210*	*3 400*
OCEANIA								
Australia	56	55	55	...	417	569	546	489
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**8 500**	**8 800**	**8 900**	...	**32 800**	**34 600**	**38 200**	**38 600**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Area for grapes for wine. — [3]Grapes for wine. — [4]1949 and 1950.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Superficie consacrée aux raisins à cuve. — [3]Raisins à cuve. — [4]1949 et 1950.

Table 6. - Raisins: Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 6. - Raisins secs: Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	Pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE					**EUROPE**
Greece	114.3	114.0	123.0	110.0	Grèce
Italy	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	Italie
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	Portugal
Spain	8.8	8.9	10.4	*8.0	Espagne
Total	*127*	*126*	*136*	*120*	*Total*
NORTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD**
United States	195.4	261.0	209.8	151.7	Etats-Unis
SOUTH AMERICA					**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina[2]	*5.7	*4.5	*4.5	*4.5	Argentine[2]
Chile[2]	*0.9	*0.7	*0.7	*0.7	Chili[2]
Total	*7*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*Total*
ASIA					**ASIE**
Cyprus	5.2	4.9	6.6	5.0	Chypre
Iran	*36.6	*45.0	*48.8	*50.0	Iran
Jordan	*0.5	0.2	...	...	Jordanie
Lebanon	[3]0.8	...	...	...	Liban
Syria	6.8	9.4	17.0	10.0	Syrie
Turkey	132.1	121.4	...	...	Turquie
Total	*183*	*182*	*194*	*186*	*Total*
AFRICA					**AFRIQUE**
French Morocco	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	...	Maroc français
Tunisia	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	...	Tunisie
Union of South Africa	8.9	10.0	10.5	10.5	Union Sud-Africaine
Total	*9*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*Total*
OCEANIA					**OCÉANIE**
Australia[4]	64.0	102.3	91.4	83.6	Australie[4]
WORLD TOTAL	**580**	**690**	**650**	**560**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Commercial production. — [3]1949 and 1950. — [4]Includes quantities processed in distilleries.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Production commerciale. — [3]1949 et 1950. — [4]Comprend les quantités utilisées pour la distillation.

Table 7. - Dates and figs: Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 7. - Dattes et figues: Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 metric tons			
DATES - DATTES				
EUROPE				
Spain	[2]6 5	7.7	7.2	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	[3]3.7	4.9	5.1	...
United States	13.7	15.0	15.4	14.0
Total	*18*	*20*	*19*	*19*
ASIA				
Aden	[4]3.6	...	13.0	...
Iran	120.0	139.0	125.0	140.0
Iraq	363.3	111.2	*350.0	350.0
Pakistan	[3]80.0	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	[3]115.0	...	...	...
Total	*680*	*580*	*820*	*830*
AFRICA				
Algeria	107.8	96.6	84.6	105.0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	33.1	31.0	...	...
Egypt	[4]164.0	248.0	289.0	...
French Morocco	24.0	80.7	50.4	69.2
French West Africa	...	11.8	12.4	...
Libya	26.7	32.6	...	...
Tunisia	38.7	34.0	28.0	...
Total	*400*	*540*	*520*	*540*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 370**	**1 400**
FIGS, TOTAL - FIGUES, TOTAL				
EUROPE				
Greece	99.2	93.6	128.6	...
Italy	374.2	358.8	371.5	335.6
Malta	...	1.4	2.0	2.4
Portugal	128.0	120.0	...	...
Spain	201.4	168.1	170.8	...
Yugoslavia	12.2	10.8	18.2	18.5
Total	*820*	*750*	*810*	*750*
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	9.8	9.7	10.3	...
United States	85.3	90.7	75.2	80.5
Total	*95*	*100*	*85*	*90*
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	*2.1	*2.7	...	...
Peru	7.3	...	...	...
Total	*9*	*10*	*10*	...
ASIA				
Cyprus	2.4	3.6	3.6	...
Israel	...	5.0	4.0	5.0
Jordan	...	17.8	61.2	18.5
Lebanon	12.6	12.5	...	20.0
Syria	42.6	48.2	52.7	...
Turkey	103.8	118.4	105.1	...
Total	*190*	*210*	*240*	...
AFRICA				
Algeria	94.6	108.4	102.0	...
Egypt	12.3	8.9	8.8	...
French Morocco	30.0	42.0	55.2	52.5
Libya	1.1	0.6	...	...
Tunisia	13.8	12.0	15.0	...
Total	*180*	*200*	*210*	...
OCEANIA				
Australia	1.5	1.2	1.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1.300**	**1.270**	**1.360**	**1.270**
FIGS, DRIED - FIGUES SÈCHES				
EUROPE				
Greece	22.7	19.6	29.9	*22.0
Italy	61.2	64.3	60.8	52.5
Portugal	15.0	16.0	...	...
Spain	[5]12.5	13.0	...	...
Yugoslavia	*3.0	3.0	4.3	3.9
Total	*110*	*120*	*120*	*110*
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	—	—	—	—
United States	25.1	25.5	22.0	23.5
Total	*25*	*26*	*22*	*24*
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina[6]	*0.7	*0.9	...	...
ASIA				
Cyprus	[3]0.5	0.5	0.6	...
Syria	6.4	6.4	8.6	...
Turkey	25.0	27.8	*29.9	*29.9
Total	*35*	*40*	*45*	*45*
AFRICA				
Algeria	29.5	26.7	33.1	*29.9
Libya	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	0.2	0.2	...	...
Total	*35*	*30*	*40*	*35*
OCEANIA				
Australia	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**210**	**220**	**230**	**220**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1950. — [3]1950. — [4]1949. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]Commercial production of dried figs only.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1950. — [3]1950. — [4]1949. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]Production commerciale de figues sèches seulement.

Table 8. - Cheese : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 8. - Fromage : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays		Type of production — Genre de production	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
			Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE							
Austria	ad	Total	14	18	19	22	...
Belgium	a	Total	[2]7	10	8	8	16
	d	Total	[4]4	6	6	7	
Denmark	a	Total	61	77	86	87	81
Finland	ad	Total	11	16	20	22	23
France	a	Total	223	260	278	296	...
	bc	Total	21	22	...	...	...
Saar	ad	Total	1	2	2	3	...
Germany, Western	ad	Total	155	223	231	240	244
Greece	a	Total	2	2	1	1	...
	bc	Total	35	41	40	56	...
Ireland, Rep. of	a	Factory	3	2	3	2	1
Italy	abc	Total	247	287	286	292	...
Netherlands	ad	Total	119	143	145	158	163
Norway	a	Total	17	27	29	26	28
	d	Total	3	3	2	1	2
Spain	a	Total	[5]15	15	15	24	...
	b	Total	[3]26	20	19	19	*20
	c	Total		4	10	11	...
Sweden	a	Total	57	54	60	54	55
Switzerland	a	Total	51	49	54	57	53
	d	Total	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	a	Total	40	45	60	89	92
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada	a	Total	48	43	33	38	42
	d	Total	3	5	5	5	...
United States	a	Total	527	527	531	610	614
	d	Total[3]	131	164	171	185	...
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	a	Total	95	85	106	109	70
Brazil	a	Factory	21	22	28	30	...
	d	Factory	1	1	1	2	...
Peru	abc	Total	9	8	8	9	...
Uruguay	ad	Total	[4]4	6	7	6	...
Venezuela	a	Total	[3]25	...	...	...	...
ASIA							
Cyprus	bc	Total	2	1	2	2	...
Iran	a	Total	[5]15	15	...	...	...
Iraq	a	Total	[4]4	...	...	...	...
	bc	Total	[5]10	...	...	...	...
Syria	a	Total	[5]1	3	13	18	...
	bc	Total	[5]5	10			...
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa	ad	Total	9	10	10	11	12
OCEANIA							
Australia[6]	a	Total	44	45	41	47	50
New Zealand[6]	a	Total	99	110	97	109	105

a : Cheese from whole and partly-skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.
b : Cheese from sheep's milk.
c : Cheese from goat's milk.
d : Cheese from skim milk.

[1]1949 and 1950. — [2]1950. — [3]Including cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. — [4]Government-inspected only. — [5]1948 and 1949. — [6]Twelve-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

a : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de vache ou de bufflonne, entier et partiellement écrémé.
b : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de brebis.
c : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de chèvre.
d : Fromage fabriqué avec lait écrémé.

[1]1949 et 1950. — [2]1950. — [3]Y compris certains fromages maigres non raffinés. — [4]Fromage soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [5]1948 et 1949. — [6]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 9. - Cattle numbers **Tableau 9. - Espèce bovine, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct. - Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE							
Austria	XII	2 157	2 281	2 284	2 347	2 300	[1]2 304
Belgium	15-V	1 902	2 160	2 219	2 328	2 373	2 252
Czechoslovakia	I	3 693	...	...	...	[3]3 840	...
Denmark	VII	2 943	3 110	3 051	3 068	3 152	...
Finland	VI	[2]1 495	1 814	1 851	1 809	1 885	...
France	1-X	15 330	15 801	16 235	16 281	16 889	17 273
Germany, Eastern	XII	2 991	3 615	3 801	3 876	3 796	...
Western	XII	10 581	11 150	11 375	11 641	11 641	11 521
Greece	XII	718	815	846	873	904	...
Ireland, Rep. of	1-VI	4 123	4 376	4 309	4 397	4 504	[3]3 983
Italy	I	8 109	8 381	8 694	8 994	9 250	...
Luxembourg	V	117	124	131	135	132	...
Netherlands	V	2 525	2 863	2 858	2 930	3 025	2 989
Norway[4]	20-VI	1 212	1 231	1 152	1 150	1 181	...
Poland	...	[2]6 046	[2]7 163	...	[2]7 385	...	...
Spain	IV	[4]4 356	...	...	[1]3 184	[1]4 500	...
Sweden	1-VI	2 619	2 633	2 532	2 554	2 582	...
Switzerland	21-IV	1 477	1 607	1 682	1 635	1 593	...
United Kingdom[4]	VI	10 223	10 473	10 244	10 444	10 718	...
Yugoslavia	I	4 915	4 729	4 821	5 007	5[1]109	5 273
Total		*97 000*	*102 000*	*103 000*	*104 000*	*107 000*	...
U.S.S.R.	I	*53 300	57 200	58 800	56 600	[5]63 000	...
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada[4]	1-XII	8 487	8 292	7 944	8 914	9 379	9 481
Costa Rica	III-IV	*554	[5]685	657	696	762	...
Cuba	...	...	4 116	4 042	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	[2]602	694	769	857	...	...
El Salvador	X	[1][2]765	825	...	[5]827	968	...
Guadeloupe	XII	65	60	60	64	65	...
Guatemala	IV-V	[1]1898	...	1 194	1 270	...	...
Honduras	VIII	875	889	[1]3907	...	...	...
Martinique	...	[1]140	45	52	54	54	...
Mexico	31-XII	[2]12 980	*14 700	...	*15 500	...	...
Nicaragua	...	1 019	1 103	1 182	./.	...	...
Puerto Rico[4]	I	391	422	375	386	405	...
United States[4]	I	77 321	82 025	87 844	93 737	94 787	95 433
Total		*110 000*	*116 000*	*122 000*	*130 000*	*132 000*	...
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	XI	[1]3 ...	...	...	45 263	...	...
Bolivia	I	[1]3 499	[2]2 226	...	...	*2 220	...
Brazil	31-XII	50 052	52 655	53 513	55 854	57 626	...
Chile	...	2 333	2 186	2 293	2 409	...	...
Colombia	XII	[2]14 222	15 512	...	...	[1][2]11 944	...
Ecuador	VIII	[2]1 600	...	1 200	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	3 395	3 857	4 132	4 163	...	...
Peru	XII	2 728	2 824	3 140	3 119	3 198	...
Uruguay	V	...	8 154	...	8 013	7 819	...
Venezuela	XI	...	5 674	...	...	...	...
Total		*133 000*	*138 000*	*140 000*	*143 000*	*144 000*	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 9. - Cattle numbers (concluded) **Tableau 9. - Espèce bovine, nombre (fin)**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct. - Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes					
ASIA							
Aden Protectorate	...	[2]58	68	...	68	68	...
Associated States of Cambodia	XII	[11]846	839	839	900	830	830
Viet-Nam [14]	IX	[11]160	[15]192	191	144	[15]149	...
Burma[16]	III-VI	4 483	4 564	4 564	4 663	...	...
Ceylon	1-V	[2]1 124	1 112	1 189	1 229	1 276	...
China Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	57	74	77	72	*70	...
Cyprus	VII	36	33	30	...	35	...
India	...	[11]133 692	155 099	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	3 812	4 551	4 569	...	...	...
Iran	...	[2]2 500	3 900	[12]*4 000	[12]*5 000	[12]*5 000	...
Iraq	...	[17, 18]822	...	1 510	...	...	...
Japan[6]	1-II	[2]2 198	2 460	2 670	2 825	2 896	...
Korea, South	31-XII	676	393	572	661	668	...
Malaya, Fed. of.	XII	236	243	249	265	279	278
Pakistan	...	*24 170	24 100	24 069	...	...	...
Philippines	I	673	715	739	762	797	...
Syria	31-XII	364	429	424	487	509	403
Thailand	31-XII	4 927	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	31-XII	10 095	10 123	10 396	10 695	10 759	...
Total		*216 000*	*242 000*	*244 000*	*247 000*	*247 000*	...
AFRICA							
Algeria	XI	782	763	810	846	864	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	...	3 833	4 000	4 785	...	...	...
Angola	XII	1 219	1 394	...	1 221	1 157	...
Bechuanaland	...	1 004	1 027	1 054	1 098	...	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	604	664	725	759	806	...
Egypt	...	...	...	1 356	...	1 344	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of							
Eritrea	...	1 210	1 200	1 200	1 250	1 150	...
Ethiopia	...	[19]20 000	...	...	...	...	...
French Cameroons	...	1 117	1 200	[21]1 200	[21]1 250	...	...
French Equat. Africa[16]	1-I	1 567	1 680	1 751	...	...	...
French Morocco.[16]	I-III	1 751	2 028	2 135	2 284	...	...
French West Africa	...	8 667	9 000	9 500	9 500	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	...	362	390	390	395	...	...
Kenya	XII	5 067	5 612	6 621	*6 646	...	...
Madagascar	I	5 659	5 673	[20]5 748	[20]6 064	...	...
Mozambique	XII	633	738	768	797	791	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	5 573	[21]431	[21]479	[21]484	...	...
Northern Rhodesia	XII	818	907	920	,926	972	...
Nyasaland	X-XII	274	...	281	279	273	292
Portuguese Guinea	...	[11]123	107	...	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	31-XII	[11]968	985	972	900	937	...
Somalia	...	1 162	1 200	...	842	842	...
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	2 861	2 981	2 965	2 987	3 029	3 077
South West Africa	...	1 553	1 500	1 300	1 500	1 550	...
Spanish Morocco	VI	[2]256	302	316	337	...	...
Swaziland	IX	423	409	422	421	422	...
Tanganyika	...	6 304	6 263	6 510	6 633	6 562	...
Tunisia	...	366	475	401	483	482	...
Uganda	I	2 522	2 714	2 714	2 745	2 842	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	12 075	11 565	11 768	11 655	...	...
Total		*93 000*	*95 000*	*98 000*	*99 000*	*99 000*	...
OCEANIA							
Australia	31-III	14 213	15 229	14 893	15 247	15 602	...
Hawaii[4]	XII	151	152	158	158	167	...
New Caledonia	I	96	92	100	...	...	...
New Zealand	31-I	4 835	5 097	5 202	5 483	5 782	...
Total		*19 000*	*21 000*	*21 000*	*21 000*	*22 000*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**721 000**	**771 000**	**786 000**	**801 000**	**814 000**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R		**668 000**	**714 000**	**727 000**	**744 000**	**751 000**	...

[1]January. — [2]December. — [3]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [4]On farms. — [5]June. — [6]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [7]Animals over one year old. — [8]October. — [9]August. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [12]March [13]Excluding the "Intendencias y Comisarias". — [14]Controlled zones south of the 17th parallel. — [15]Month unspecified. — [16]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [17]1948/49. — [18]Registered for taxation. — [19]Standing estimate. — [20]May. — [21]British Cameroons only.

[1]Janvier. — [2]Décembre. — [3]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [4]Dans les petites exploitations. — [5]Juin. — [6]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [7]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [8]Octobre. — [9]Août. — [10]1947/48. — [11]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [12]Mars. — [13]A l'exclusion des « Intendencias y Comisarias». — [14]Zones contrôlées au sud du 17e parallèle. — [15]Mois non spécifié. — [16]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [17]1948/49. — [18]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [19]Estimation permanente. — [20]Mai. — [21]Cameroun britannique seulement.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	V	I-III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EXPORTING COUNTRIES										
Argentina	2 450	68	2 512	2 901	646	227	181	1 054	282	256
Australia	3 490	2 263	2 730	2 069	415	91	187	791	206	216
Canada[1]	7 871	10 589	9 205	6 851	1 370	416	612	1 491	465	557
United States[2]	12 862	11 166	7 405	6 246	1 182	565	651	2 326	531	514
TOTAL[3]	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**3 613**	**1 299**	**1 631**	**5 662**	**1 484**	**1 543**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
EUROPE										
Austria	313	268	252	98	—	2	—	8	5	4
Belgium	1 025	925	582	674	140	18	32	176	47	86
Denmark	63	81	59	90	14	15	7	12	3	5
Finland	38	42	—	20	—	—	—	15	4	15
France	201	531	19	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 599	1 781	1 539	2 151	608	83	165	360	104	144
Greece	619	364	151	231	30	33	35	197	32	—
Iceland	4	9	8	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	317	280	210	87	8	—	—	42	15	31
Italy	1 656	1 093	965	128	3	1	—	256	79	38
Malta	74	71	52	50	9	10	1	38	—	1
Netherlands	952	847	712	823	211	43	28	223	78	57
Norway	307	254	222	226	56	9	11	107	6	14
Poland	—	—	—	61	—	44	7	122	48	44
Portugal	152	118	91	48	6	1	—	1	—	3
Spain	164	73	375	441	148	64	100	—	—	—
Sweden	195	154	21	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Switzerland	386	333	304	312	91	47	14	148	10	—
Trieste	55	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 823	4 487	4 504	3 688	632	106	216	1 013	290	350
Yugoslavia	107	399	551	828	83	88	112	513	10	16
Others	20	18	35	[4]55	1	[4]11	1	[4]20	—	—
Total	*14 070*	*12 146*	*10 652*	*10 020*	*2 046*	*576*	*729*	*3 252*	*735*	*808*
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
British West Indies	191	230	182	223	56	16	20	43	19	24
Cuba	215	213	192	200	53	17	13	39	23	21
Mexico	382	474	244	71	58	12	1	—	—	—
United States[2]	823	752	196	140	24	22	18	24	9	53
Others	260	267	271	256	64	25	29	74	22	27
Total	*1 871*	*1 936*	*1 085*	*890*	*255*	*92*	*81*	*180*	*73*	*125*
SOUTH AMERICA										
Bolivia	57	86	94	97	29	9	6	25	13	7
Brazil	1 304	1 239	1 460	1 113	105	142	102	193	67	93
Chile	241	200	91	248	5	3	39	68	—	—
Colombia	58	50	49	87	11	7	6	15	8	10
Paraguay	53	46	44	50	10	6	2	12	4	7
Peru	204	252	264	219	44	7	20	26	28	10
Venezuela	177	169	190	200	57	26	5	62	27	12
Others	91	[5]304	93	108	25	6	14	21	10	11
Total	*2 185*	*2 346*	*2 285*	*2 122*	*286*	*206*	*194*	*422*	*157*	*150*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	V	I-III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
ASIA										
Burma	4	30	26	33	6	2	1	12	6	2
Ceylon	311	276	368	236	71	25	47	44	13	16
China	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	59	66	50	61	11	8	5	14	4	5
India	3 322	2 251	1 578	345	9	9	39	276	39	56
Indonesia	188	198	180	147	56	8	13	48	17	11
Iraq and Iran	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	1
Japan	1 649	1 640	1 867	2 088	457	240	325	564	178	126
Korea	34	89	166	103	6	2	10	10	10	—
Malaya and Singapore	226	192	199	209	49	10	15	81	16	19
Pakistan	—	191	1 136	37	25	4	—	—	—	—
Philippines	246	252	247	251	45	23	28	92	41	34
Syria and Lebanon	225	142	105	32	4	2	2	35	28	7
Others	432	478	533	623	74	26	50	313	54	92
Total	*6 712*	*5 814*	*6 455*	*4 177*	*813*	*359*	*535*	*1 513*	*406*	*369*
AFRICA										
Egypt	872	745	471	53	11	8	3	5	8	5
French Africa	219	208	21	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	35	32	32	27	7	2	—	10	—	5
Portuguese Africa	28	31	31	28	9	2	2	7	6	1
Southern Rhodesia	50	34	55	34	7	—	13	28	—	—
Union of South Africa	154	215	250	117	70	10	10	53	51	11
Others	114	185	215	301	32	33	44	45	14	17
Total	*1 472*	*1 450*	*1 075*	*569*	*137*	*55*	*72*	*148*	*79*	*39*
OCEANIA										
New Zealand	157	241	200	219	62	8	16	55	15	23
Others	16	18	28	33	10	3	4	4	2	1
Total	*173*	*259*	*228*	*252*	*72*	*11*	*20*	*59*	*17*	*24*
UNSPECIFIED	190	135	72	37	4	—	—	88	17	28
TOTAL	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**3 613**	**1 299**	**1 631**	**5 662**	**1 484**	*1 543*

NOTE : The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 70% ; Canada, 72.6% ; United States, 71.5%.

[1]Until 1954, overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada ; thereafter, official export data. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [3]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [4]Argentina exported to Hungary 17 thousand metric tons, and to Czechoslovakia 16 thousand metric tons. — [5]Of which 9 thousand metric tons represent Argentina's exports to Hungary. — [6]Represent Argentina's exports to Czechoslovakia. — [7]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [8]Argentine imports from the United States were 208 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE : Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 70% ; Canada, 72,6% ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%.

[1]Jusqu'en 1954, déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada ; ensuite, données officielles d'exportation. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise. — [3]Représente environ 90% des exportations mondiales. — [4]L'Argentine a exporté 17 mille tonnes à la Hongrie et 16 mille tonnes à la Tchécoslovaquie. — [5]Dont 9 mille tonnes représentent les exportations de l'Argentine à destination de la Hongrie. — [6]Exportations de l'Argentine à destination de la Tchécoslovaquie. — [7]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé en franchise. — [8]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 208 mille tonnes pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV	V	I-III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques										
EXPORTING COUNTRIES											
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	[1]352	92	22	36	[2]28	...	...
Australia	35	28	22	34	29	8	1	1	9	3	3
Brazil	95	165	172	3	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	31	8	2	4	11	4	4
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	1 460	323	158	149	420	238	161
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	6	1	—	2	—	—	—
Egypt	178	313	16	1	46	—	6	1	28	14	8
Italy	230	232	275	243	167	63	10	7	37	6	16
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	1 009	254	94	61	321	137	123
United States[3]	492	491	791	696	554	250	40	46	81	34	56
Others[4]	20	168	198	275	217	48	26	15	18	...	...
TOTAL[5]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**1 047**	**359**	**322**	**953**	**436**	**371**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES											
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*269*	*70*	*22*	*15*	*64*	*15*	*20*
N. and CENT. AMERICA											
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	34	8	5	4	11	4	4
Canada	31	24	27	30	28	8	2	2	8	1	3
Cuba	307	252	217	250	185	39	2	19	26	7	2
Others	11	8	39	6	8	1	1	—	1	—	—
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*255*	*56*	*10*	*25*	*46*	*12*	*9*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*30*	*7*	—	*1*	*4*	—	...
ASIA											
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	36	10	—	4	11	1	3
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	380	82	62	35	23	4	—
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	122	22	8	4	61	10	8
India	336	783	704	221	560	—	—	58	—	—	2
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	249	146	7	17	—	—	...
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	1 006	479	181	103	128	108	122
Jordan	10	3	1	—	6	1	2	—	2	1	1
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	301	76	23	6	127	17	22
Philippines	7	111	63	—	16	1	—	—	—	4	9
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	26	3	4	2	12	1	1
Korea and Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	41	17	10	14	5	9	—
Others	123	194	87	67	205	24	7	4	[6]426	[6]239	[6]162
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*2 948*	*861*	*304*	*247*	*795*	*394*	*330*
AFRICA											
French territories	93	135	61	63	78	25	12	9	20	—	—
Liberia	—	3	3	2	7	1	—	1	2	1	—
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	30	—	5	—	1	—	—
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	1	—	—	—	2	6	—
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*116*	*26*	*17*	*10*	*25*	*7*	—
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	79	47	[7]253	27	6	24	19	8	12
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**1 047**	**359**	**322**	**953**	**436**	**371**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1]Unofficial estimate. — [2]January and February only. — [3]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [4]Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's exports (excluding Formosa). — [5]Represents about 98% of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1950 and 1951 and 92 % for 1952 and 1953. — [6]Represents mostly Burma's exports for which no details as regards countries of destination are available. — [7]Of which 73 thousand metric tons are exports of the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam for November and December for which no details as regards countries of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1]Estimation non officielle. — [2]Janvier et février seulement. — [3]Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [4]Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [5]Représente environ 98 % des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1950 et 1951 et 92 % pour 1952 et 1953. — [6]Représente surtout les exportations de la Birmanie pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires. — [7]Dont 73 mille tonnes métriques représentant les exportations des Etats associés du Cambodge, Laos et Viet-Nam durant novembre et décembre et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires.

Table 12. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 12. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country / Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	52.8	47.9	39.4	49.7	100.6	103.9	13.6	—	40.2	122.8	38.8	0.6	36.5	95.0
Spain[1]	182.5	194.6	251.1	202.1	352.1	466.9	288.3	1.6	247.5	430.0	203.2	0.6	174.6	410.4
Total.	*235.3*	*242.5*	*290.5*	*251.8*	*452.7*	*570.8*	*301.9*	*1.6*	*287.7*	*552.8*	*242.0*	*1.2*	*211.1*	*505.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	65.1	73.2	91.7	82.4	59.5	77.9	133.2	100.0	55.8	92.9	124.7	44.9	67.3	77.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	12.0	6.4	6.2	7.9	—	2.2	4.2	12.9	5.7	0.1	7.7	15.1	8.6	1.8
ASIA														
Israel	31.2	31.8	43.4	75.5	86.8	127.3	25.3	—	21.0	169.4	64.2	—	68.3	139.0
Lebanon	8.7	7.8	6.1	9.1	16.8	12.4	2.4	—	9.8	17.5	6.2	0.2	12.5	14.6
Total.	*39.9*	*39.6*	*49.5*	*84.6*	*103.6*	*139.7*	*27.7*	—	*30.8*	*186.9*	*70.4*	*0.2*	*80.8*	*153.6*
AFRICA														
Algeria[2]	48.1	55.2	42.9	56.8	122.2	95.1	6.7	0.5	69.2	128.7	42.6	0.5	55.4	131.9
French Morocco[2]	28.0	27.7	36.7	24.2	43.6	62.8	41.3	3.1	39.5	38.3	27.1	3.8	27.7	67.6
Union of South Africa[2] [3]	35.9	29.4	39.7	49.3	0.3	0.3	48.6	85.6	24.4	0.2	60.5	104.2	32.2	0.1
Total.	*112.0*	*112.3*	*119.3*	*130.3*	*166.1*	*158.2*	*96.6*	*89.2*	*133.1*	*167.2*	*130.2*	*108.5*	*115.3*	*199.6*
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**495**	**575**	**575**	**820**	**980**	**590**	**210**	**530**	**1 030**	**680**	**180**	**580**	**970**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.1	3.7	5.4	7.2	8.6	11.4	4.0	—	6.3	16.3	5.0	0.2	7.3	19.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	29.1	26.7	28.5	25.8	41.8	43.8	30.3	14.5	25.5	37.9	31.7	11.9	21.7	41.1
Denmark	5.3	6.5	7.6	8.3	10.3	13.2	6.1	2.7	8.3	14.8	7.0	2.1	9.4	11.1
France	124.5	129.9	137.9	143.1	284.8	264.2	151.0	15.5	121.0	287.4	173.0	14.5	97.4	302.0
Germany, Western	61.8	75.0	105.6	108.8	122.8	182.6	128.3	41.5	70.2	205.2	129.7	28.2	72.0	186.2
Ireland, Rep. of	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.1	5.1	3.7	3.2	2.4	6.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	5.2
Netherlands	19.8	19.4	23.6	27.5	37.1	39.5	33.4	11.0	10.5	42.9	33.6	15.9	17.7	43.2
Sweden	20.8	22.4	22.7	24.2	36.1	39.8	26.0	10.4	14.8	48.3	24.3	8.0	16.1	39.2
Switzerland	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.9	26.7	26.4	13.5	2.4	16.3	27.5	16.3	1.3	14.5	25.5
United Kingdom	99.9	81.9	106.6	96.2	116.7	169.8	95.9	66.4	94.4	149.8	90.0	58.8	86.3	131.6
Total.	*381.2*	*382.5*	*456.1*	*459.8*	*688.0*	*795.8*	*492.2*	*167.6*	*369.7*	*836.3*	*514.0*	*143.3*	*345.6*	*804.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	42.1	46.9	51.6	49.3	45.8	49.5	55.0	45.7	56.3	51.3	53.0	36.5	56.6	49.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.6	3.9	2.7	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	3.2	6.7	1.6	0.1	7.3	10.6	4.1
WORLD TOTAL	**470**	**480**	**570**	**570**	**800**	**940**	**610**	**250**	**480**	**990**	**630**	**210**	**460**	**960**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

[1] Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2] All citrus fruit. — [3] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales.

[1] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2] Tous les agrumes. — [3] A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	33.2	38.8	42.9	47.1	43.7	51.1	41.1	15.1	64.5	64.9	55.6	14.6	53.5	49.7
Spain[1]	14.0	11.1	13.6	6.0	4.7	5.5	24.0	18.3	6.7	3.1	12.0	6.3	2.8	2.4
Total	47.2	49.9	56.5	53.1	48.4	56.6	65.1	33.4	71.2	68.0	67.6	20.9	56.3	52.1
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.3	...
United States	4.4	5.5	5.4	8.8	4.4	3.9	6.4	7.4	4.1	4.2	13.6	12.9	4.5	11.7
Total	5.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	4.8	4.3	8.2	10.2	4.5	4.8	14.4	13.9	4.8	12.0
ASIA														
Lebanon	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.4	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	4.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	5.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	55	65	75	75	65	70	85	50	95	85	95	40	80	75
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	3.0	3.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	4.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.0
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
France	9.8	10.8	11.6	11.4	10.0	10.7	16.8	6.6	12.5	9.5	17.9	9.0	9.2	12.2
Germany, Western	12.5	16.9	19.2	21.1	16.0	16.7	22.9	17.2	20.0	21.5	27.2	19.1	16.6	21.6
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7
Sweden	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3
Switzerland	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	5.5	1.7	2.8	3.6	5.2	2.2	2.8	3.4
United Kingdom	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3	9.0	8.5	5.9	5.2	10.2	9.7	6.0	5.0	8.5	10.1
Total	39.8	45.4	49.8	53.0	46.5	48.7	59.7	36.8	54.2	55.5	67.6	43.0	45.8	58.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
United States	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total	4.2	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	5.6	6.9	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.3
WORLD TOTAL	55	60	65	70	65	65	80	55	70	70	90	60	60	75

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 87 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 20. - Index numbers (concluded)

[1]Figures relate to prices of farm products of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified. — [2]San José. — [3]Base : 1952 = 100. — [4]Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products, and industrial raw materials. — [5]Including non-cultivated forest products except timber. — [6]Including mining. Annual figures relate to one week in October, except for 1953 and 1954, which relate to September. — [7]Weighted by the value of home-consumed goods. — [8]Index of foodstuffs. — [9]Includes fodder. — [10]1938. — [11]October-December. — [12]Base : 1949 = 100. — [13]Teheran. — [14]Tokyo. — [15]Mexico City. — [16]Base : July 1948-June 1949 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. — [17]Producers' prices of industrial products. Base : July-December 1948 = 100. — [18]Asunción. Annual figures are for December only. — [19]Caracas. — [20]Producers' prices of industrial products.

Tableau 20. - Nombres-indices (fin)

[1]Les chiffres se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire. — [2]San José. — [3]Base : 1952 = 100. — [4]Pondéré selon la valeur des aliments, des produits agricoles et des matières premières industrielles consommés dans le pays. — [5]Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. — [6]Y compris l'industrie minière. Les chiffres annuels se rapportent à une semaine du mois d'octobre, sauf en 1953 et 1954 lorsqu'ils se rapportent au mois de septembre. — [7]Pondéré selon la valeur des produits consommés dans le pays. — [8]Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. — [9]Y compris le fourrage. — [10]1938. — [11]Octobre-décembre. — [12]Base : 1949 = 100. — [13]Téhéran. — [14]Tokyo. — [15]Mexico. — [16]Base : juillet 1948-juin 1949 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [17]Prix à la production des produits industriels. Base : juillet-décembre 1948 = 100. — [18]Asunción. Les chiffres annuels se rapportent au mois de décembre seulement. — [19]Caracas. — [20]Prix à la production des produits industriels.

Table 14. - Cotton (lint) : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 14. - Coton (fibre) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	44.5	57.2	58.6	64.8	32 1	63.8	24.4	52.0	94 3	48.3	11.3	90.2	109.5	57 2
United States[1]	290.6	230.7	161.0	235.2	378 7	181.0	157.3	115.9	190.0	251.1	269.6	140.1	279.9	228 4
Total	*335.1*	*287.9*	*219.6*	*300.0*	*410.8*	*244.8*	*181.7*	*167.9*	*284.3*	*299.4*	*280.9*	*230.3*	*389.4*	*285 6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.0	5.8	15.3	6.9	—	3.6	21.3	25.7	10.9	1.4	3.7	9.7	1.8	1.8
Brazil	35.8	7.0	34.9	77.4	7 9	3.4	17.7	34.0	84 4	80.3	82.9	79.1	67.3	47.8
Paraguay	1.7	3.7	3.6	...	7.0	0.3	5.9	6 0	2 4	1.7	3.9	...	...	...
Peru	15.4	20.7	22.1	20.8	8 3	9.8	28.7	30 3	19 7	6.7	24.8	31.6	20.2	12.1
Total	*61.9*	*37.2*	*75.9*	*108.8*	*23.2*	*17.1*	*73 6*	*96.0*	*117.4*	*90.1*	*115.3*	*125.0*	*105.0*	*65 0*
ASIA														
India	7.0	13.2	11 4	6.8	0 5	19.6	16.7	2.6	6 8	9 5	3.9	4.4	9.6	12.8
Iran	2.3	3.3	7 6	9.2	3 0	10.7	5.8	4.2	9.9	16.3	5.4	3.6	11.5	25.8
Pakistan	52.6	61.5	70.5	35.5	93.7	100.6	70.4	57.3	53.7	56.6	44.9	18.9	21.5	36.1
Syria	6.0	9.4	13.5	10.5	17.8	21.2	5.9	1.7	25.1	11.2	1.8	1.1	28.1	28 8
Turkey	14.0	17.5	25.1	14.9	15.4	30.2	24.7	20.6	25 0	26.5	17.8	6.9	8.5	18.4
Total	*81.9*	*104.9*	*128.1*	*76.9*	*130.4*	*182.3*	*123.5*	*86.4*	*120.5*	*120.1*	*73.8*	*34.9*	*79.2*	*121 9*
AFRICA														
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	23.9	13.8	22.6	15.1	6.0	4.0	22.9	45.5	17 9	4.2	27.2	18.3	10.8	11 9
Belgian Congo	9.9	11.4	11.4	10.2	9.8	11.1	9.3	12.6	12 6	8.9	10.8	8.8	12.2	8.2
Egypt	63.7	67.6	86.6	72.0	56.0	84.5	106.3	57.3	98.3	108.6	73.0	45.2	61.1	77 3
French Equatorial Africa	6.7	7.3	6.3	7.9	1.5	3.9	2.0	8.0	11.2	4.6	4.5	16.0	6.6	5.9
Mozambique	6.0	7.5	9.6	9.6	5.7	5.3	3.8	16.8	12.4	5.7	3.7	*14.6	*14.5	...
Uganda	15.7	17.1	15 2	17.8	9 4	17.8	27.0	13.9	2.0	20 9	29.4	14.4	6.6	12 3
Total	*125.9*	*124.7*	*151 6*	*132.6*	*88.4*	*126.6*	*171.3*	*154.1*	*154 4*	*152.8*	*148.6*	*117.3*	*111.8*	*125.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**615**	**580**	**610**	**655**	**690**	**610**	**580**	**530**	**720**	**700**	**650**	**540**	**730**	**630**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.5	6.8	3.8	4.0	7.6	4.3	5.9	4.4	6 6
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.9	21.9	22.9	26.5	37.7	25.1	20.3	20.4	25 8	28.2	27.3	23.0	27.7	30.0
Czechoslovakia	*6.2	*5.0	*8.7	...	*4.5	*8.7	*8.8	*8.7	*8.8	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3
Finland	3.2	3.6	2.5	4.8	2.9	3.8	1.7	2.7	2.0	7.7	2.1	4.6	4.9	2 4
France	61.8	61.5	70.9	78.3	88.8	88.4	68.2	60.2	67.0	87.8	79.1	65.6	80.8	83.6
Germany, Western	50.9	54.4	60.0	71.2	69.8	56.7	62.3	59.1	62.1	77.8	80.8	51.0	75.4	75.1
Greece	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0 1
Italy	47.1	50.8	38.1	40.2	45.9	47.2	40.9	36.5	27.8	50.7	45.1	38.2	26.8	41 8
Netherlands	14.5	15.0	17.4	19.4	19.0	19.3	15.5	18.7	16.2	20.5	21.1	15.7	20.5	27.3
Norway	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4
Poland	*2.5	*4.2	*2.5	...	*4.2	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	9.0	10.5	10.4	11.1	15.1	12.5	6.5	8.2	14.5	14.1	6.0	7.5	16.7	12.4
Spain[2]	12.5	21.4	17.1	14.7	19.0	27.8	10.6	14.5	15.5	15.3	17.0	5.5	21.0	9.4
Sweden	6.4	8.3	7.2	8.0	15.4	8.7	8.3	4.8	6.9	9.5	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.8
Switzerland	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.9	13.8	8.1	6.0	7.3	14.2	11.0	5.6	6.2	17.0	8.7
United Kingdom	114.6	67.4	84.8	94.8	100.7	83.0	85.1	76.0	95.0	94.7	108.0	95.2	81.2	88.6
Yugoslavia	6.7	5.9	7.0	5.5	4.0	7.8	5.9	7.6	6.7	2.6	9.0	4.2	6.1	11.1
Total	*378.5*	*346.6*	*367.4*	*405.0*	*450.3*	*408.0*	*354.1*	*334.4*	*374.1*	*440.0*	*430.0*	*350.0*	*400.0*	*420.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	23.3	18.8	18.2	16.7	24.7	25.6	17.5	12.8	17.0	15.9	17.3	11.1	22.5	20.9
United States	9.1	7.5	10.2	7.0	11.4	13.8	13.0	8.2	6.0	7.8	9.6	5.5	5.2	13.4
Total	*32.4*	*26.3*	*28 4*	*23.7*	*36.1*	*39.4*	*30.5*	*21.0*	*23.0*	*23.7*	*26.9*	*16.6*	*27.7*	*34.3*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	3.2	4.7	3.1	7.2	2.1	5.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	6.1	17.7	2.7	...
ASIA														
China	*10.0	*20.0	*5.7	...	*15.0	*5.7	*5.8	*5.7	*5.8	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	7.8	7.2	9.6	13.6	10.3	6.9	11.5	9.4	10.5	13.2	16.2	9.9	15.2	12.3
India	42.0	51.8	27.6	31.0	85.9	20.4	44.1	32.6	13.3	28.4	49.4	25.9	20.3	27.1
Japan	95.1	107.0	120.9	122.4	116.2	120.4	109.3	119.1	135.0	130.3	152.0	98.9	108.3	123.1
Total	*154.9*	*186.0*	*163.8*	*173.4*	*227.4*	*153.4*	*170.7*	*166.3*	*164.6*	*180.0*	*225.0*	*140.0*	*150.0*	*170.0*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[3]	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	1 0
OCEANIA														
Australia	5.0	4.0	3.6	5.3	9.2	4.1	1.9	4.3	4 3	4.9	6.6	6.3	3.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**595**	**600**	**595**	**650**	**770**	**640**	**590**	**560**	**600**	**690**	**730**	**560**	**620**	**670**

NOTE : Data are taken from national sources as well as from *Cotton*, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs and exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de *Coton*, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations totales et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares: ensuite, comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3] A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Wool (clean basis): Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 15. - Laine (dessuintée): Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.5	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.4
France	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.8
Ireland, Rep. of	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom[1]	8.8	10.0	9.2	9.1	11.4	9.6	10.1	9.5	7.7	10.9	9.0	8.0	8.6	10.9
Total	*14.7*	*16.1*	*16.9*	*15.6*	*15.3*	*18.6*	*17.8*	*16.3*	*15.5*	*16.9*	*15.9*	*14.4*	*15.7*	*20.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	—	0.1
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.2	17.2	24.5	15.3	5.1	37.8	40.1	15.0	5.2	14.0	20.8	15.5	10.8	17.9
Chile	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	—	0.1	3.8	0.4	—	0.3	—	1.5	—	...
Uruguay	6.0	8.0	13.8	9.4	1.7	17.1	22.0	12.2	4.1	8.7	14.4	10.4	4.3	7.2
Total	*16.5*	*26.4*	*39.4*	*25.1*	*6.8*	*55.0*	*65.9*	*27.6*	*9.3*	*23.0*	*35.2*	*27.4*	*15.1*	*26.0*
ASIA														
India	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.7	2.8	2.1
Iran	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Pakistan	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.8
Turkey	0.6	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
Total	*5.1*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*3.5*	*7.0*	*3.2*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*5.6*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[2]	11.0	13.8	13.3	14.1	17.3	16.7	9.6	6.0	20.9	16.9	11.6	5.8	22.0	20.9
OCEANIA														
Australia	64.5	74.3	75.7	68.5	83.0	80.6	69.9	47.9	104.4	80.7	64.0	39.5	89.8	83.0
New Zealand	26.7	37.1	33.2	33.4	53.4	42.1	52.3	17.6	20.7	43.4	49.6	19.5	21.3	*40.0
Total	*91.2*	*111.4*	*108.9*	*101.9*	*136.4*	*122.7*	*122.2*	*65.5*	*125.1*	*124.1*	*113.6*	*59.0*	*111.1*	*123.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**175**	**190**	**170**	**185**	**230**	**230**	**125**	**185**	**195**	**190**	**115**	**180**	**205**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.9	6.7	10.1	7.6	5.9	11.0	12.0	9.6	8.0	8.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	10.7
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Finland[3]	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7
France	19.4	18.5	23.8	24.2	25.7	27.5	22.8	29.6	15.4	31.6	29.9	20.4	15.0	27.5
Germany, Western	8.0	8.7	15.4	14.2	8.9	17.3	20.1	12.2	12.1	13.5	16.7	14.8	12.0	18.8
Italy	7.2	10.2	12.8	10.9	10.5	14.3	14.3	13.0	9.7	14.6	13.3	8.7	6.9	11.5
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5	3.0
Sweden	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
Switzerland	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
United Kingdom	38.3	52.0	61.0	51.4	47.1	79.9	78.3	39.3	46.7	54.7	68.7	38.7	43.6	66.8
Total	*86.0*	*101.9*	*129.9*	*115.1*	*103.9*	*157.7*	*155.2*	*109.0*	*98.3*	*129.6*	*145.7*	*96.0*	*90.0*	*143.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.3
United States	40.9	41.6	33.4	23.4	37.6	45.6	33.6	32.4	21.9	21.7	27.7	24.2	19.9	28.1
Total	*43.4*	*43.7*	*35.8*	*24.9*	*39.1*	*48.4*	*37.5*	*34.2*	*23.0*	*23.2*	*29.6*	*25.6*	*21.0*	*30.4*
ASIA														
India	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	*1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Japan	8.7	9.9	13.7	10.0	10.0	13.4	17.1	14.6	9.7	11.0	11.4	7.0	10.8	13.1
Total	*9.2*	*10.9*	*14.2*	*10.4*	*11.0*	*13.8*	*17.6*	*15.4*	*10.1*	*11.4*	*11.8*	*7.2*	*11.0*	*13.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**150**	**165**	**190**	**160**	**170**	**235**	**225**	**170**	**140**	**175**	**200**	**140**	**135**	**200**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool on a clean basis. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Includes re-exports. — [2] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes Sout West Africa. — [3]Starting with 1953, includes tops and sliver.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine, en équivalent de laine dessuintée. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 94 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris les réexportations. — [2] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain. — [3]A partir de 1953, y compris la laine peignée et cardée.

Table 16. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 16. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.05	2.11	2 16	2 19	2 26	2.28	2 31	2.24	2 16	2 10	2.12	1.99	2.00
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	21 10	21 0	22 2	22 8	23 6	24 2	25 0	24 4	23 6	22 6	23 4	24 5	24 1
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.25	1.28	1.43	1 37	1.32	1 30	1 42	1.40	1.32	1 25	1 23	1.14	1.04
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	0 95	1.10	1 40	1 31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1 03	0 99	1 02	1.00	0 93
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1 32	1.29	1 33	1 38	1.36	1.29	1 35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1 29	1.29	1.18
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.01	1.10	1.14	1 09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1 09	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£s.d./ long ton	18 19 5	20 9 3	21 17 6	21 16 4	24 12 4	25 3 10	26 12 3	26 18 11	25 12 9	24 8 3	24 12 3	24 5 9	24 6 10
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0 73	0.78	0 87	0 95	0.96	0.95	0 95	0.95	0 90	0 92	0.93	0 90	0.81
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1 61	1.65	1.64	1 54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26 01	26.78	27.78	27.35	28.12
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2 80	2 80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2 50	2 52	2.48	2 41	2 42	2.68	2.72	2 35
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.50	7.45	7.50	8 20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5 44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53	5.52
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77 lb. box	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8 88	—
California Valencia, auction price New York	U.S.$/ 77 lb. box	7.14	7.64	7.91	6 26	6 07	4.75	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14	5.80
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90 lb. box	6 00	7.41	8.73	3 73	3 53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01	5.42
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	34 34	35.37	32 39	33 44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31	25.08
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	40 18 2	40 13 9	40 13 6	42 5 0	44 5 0	45 0 0	44 15 7	45 1 3	42 4 0	41 7 6	41 6 3	40 9 6	39 17 6
Chinese/Manchurian : Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[5]48/17/6	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 14 0	41 5 0	40 0 0	—	36 0 0
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 % f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	56 0 0	55 12 0	49 17 6	50 15 0	56 0 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	51 16 0	50 0/0	49 10 0	55 12 0	56 16 8

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 16. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 16. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	45 16 10	47 6 3	50 1 0	48 11 3	50 18 9	[4]55 0 0	56 0 0	57 7 6	55 6 0	54 19 5	56 1 2	60 11 0	59 19 2
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	70 18 9	69 8 9	68 2 0	73 8 9	71 8 9	73 4 0	74 10 0	72 7 6	67 10 0	67 12 6	65 6 3	67 0 0	67 13 9
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.....	U.S.$/ long ton	186.00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194.50	197.50	205.25	196.38	185.00	183.62	177.62	182.40	184.75
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1%, f.o.b.....	£.s.d./ metric ton	214 10 0	207 10 0	217 18 0	219 10 0	222 10 0	225 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	[7]220 0 0	[7]230 0 0	[7]230/0/0	[7]230 0 0	[7]252/10/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/ metric ton	356.00	360.50	337.00	309.00	307.25	305.40	316.00	308.25	302.80	295.00	290.00	305.00	297.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	128 15 0	125 5 0	119 0 0	114 0 0	115 5 0	110 10 0	108 0 0	101 15 0	94 6 0	95 12 6	98 5 0	104 6 0	111 10 0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S. : Bleached prime summer yellow, in drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/ metric ton	—	—	—	260	259	267	282	277	265	264	271	287	295
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill...	Belg.fr./ metric ton	8 375	8 500	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025	—	—
Argentina and Uruguay, bulk, c.i.f. London.....	£..s.d./ long ton	57 6 8	59 0 0	59 2 0	60 1 3	69 13 9	80 13 0	83 7 6	84 15 0	82 8 0	85 0 0	87 7 6	93 2 0	94 17 6
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	110 15 0	104 5 0	106 0 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	99 12 0	92 5 0	92 0 0	90 4 0	87 10 0	89 0 0	92 4 0	102 5 0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3 ½ %, drums, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	108 17 0	107 15 0	104 16 0	112 12 6	108 5 0	107 0 0	[8]107/10/0	[8]106 5 0	[8]97 0 0	[8]96 10 0	[8]94 0 0	[8]94/19/10	[8]96 12 6
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ long ton	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	[8]11 700	[8]11 580	[8]11 300	[8]11 288	[8] 11 310	[8]11 362
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian : 56 % protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	41 7 2	43 6 2	44 10 0	44 12 2	47 0 0	49 5 6	47 1 8	40 7 0	37 10 11	38 6 8	40 15 0	41 13 4	41 12 6
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41 % protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	71.60	75 70	68 35	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60	60 40	58.90	60.75
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	U.S.c./lb.	88.3	75.5	71 8	70.0	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58 5	53.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	40.1	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	523 3	—	404 5	362 3	405 6	378 11	386 0	371 7	311 2	294 4	284 2	290 2	281 5
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[11].	Sh.d./lb.	4 1.8	4 9.4	4 10.1	4 10.6	4 11.8	5 5.5	5 7.3	5 3.4	4 3.2	3 6.7	—	3 2.8	4 2.6
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[11]	Sh.d./lb.	3 6.2	4 1.9	4 3.4	4 9.0	4 11.6	5 5.5	5 2.3	4 7.1	3 1.6	2 5.0	1 11.8	2 7.9	3 3.1

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 16. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	[13]52 8	48 2	53 0	53.6	52 0	[13]41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	54 0	53.2	52 0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	52 8	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	3 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	—	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	23 99	24 08	25 00	25.37	25.85	26 53	26 98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72
Denmark: Steer first class, for export	øre/kg.	257	248	244	235	239	245	250	251	255	258	264	281	279
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[14]	Pence/lb.	28.00	28.80	26.20	—	24 00	27.57	29.53	29.06	28.78	33.20	32.29	31.65	27.46
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[14]	Pence/lb.	25.18	25.28	23.81	22 61	21.75	21.28	23.48	22.75	19.60	21.20	19.12	23.14	25.35
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[14]	Pence/lb.	—	24.09	22.38	21.36	20.78	20.26	20.95	19.05	15.00	15.40	16.26	[15]20.27	21.67
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market London[14]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	25 55	27.73	26 93	27.17	26.68	25.52	24 84	23 62	20.30	19.16	19.68	20 50	—
New season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	29.47	28 63	27.25	24 61	23.85	24.26	23.78	24.38
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	22.56	22.21	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90	17.24	19.51	17.83
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112lb.	296 0	296 0	296 0	290 9	266 0	266 7	271 /4	260 3	240 0	223 4	220 0	236 1	267 0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	402 11	381 0	360 0	360 0	360 8	390 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	395 0	368 0	345 9
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	402 11	381 0	370 0	370 0	365 /4	360 0	361 /0	345 0	342 0	342 0	342 0	342 0	333 6
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	172 0	155 0	152 0	150 6	152 6	170 7	174 0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	3.31	3.50	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26	3.10	3.42	3.52
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	230	248	220	250	291	252	212	168	182	189	175	200	207
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	6.75	7.21	7.58	8 05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81	8.25
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84	13.28
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2 $9^3/_4$	2 9	2 6	2 $4^3/_4$	2 $5^1/_4$	2 6	2 $5^1/_4$	2 $5^1/_4$	2 $5^1/_4$	2 $5^1/_4$	2 5	2 $3^3/_4$	2 $3^1/_4$
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	12.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.8	10.8	12.0	13.5
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 10 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.42	[16]34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97	73.40	73.38	72.68
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	90.3	92.8	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0	90.0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 16. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	72.1	70.2	72.8	79.8	84.6	80.8	80.0	80.5	84.5
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	132	—	125	118	108	114	113	116	114	112	112	112	107
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	69.93	67.18	69.47	76.40	81.81	86.15	98.96	99.11	88.12	89.71	91.02	105.26	127.35
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	77/3/8	77/2/4	77/10/1	78/16/8	78/19/7	78/10/10	78/10/4	76/1/0	78/13/1	80/3/8	80/8/5	83/8/11	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	81.59	81.78	84.48	85.89	83.70	83.00	83.97	85.07	85.07	85.62	87.12	87.54	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	132.65	135.58	146.73	156.43	164.54	167.43	168.38	167.65	166.19	166.50	168.24	170.15	170.54
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	116.70	116.29	116.36	116.44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122.15	122.73	123.32	123.09	122.97	123.05
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5	922.8	926.1	958.4	943.9	938.8	942.3	941.2
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	108.73	108.34	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63	110.15	109.95	109.84	109.91
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/12/11	2/13/0	2/12/7	2/12/10	2/13/2	2/13/0	2/13/1	2/11/11	2/13/3	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	42	45	48	55	48	42	57	42	44	51	44	35	39
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	24	21	19	18	23	30	26	25	21	32	26	25	27
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	56	53	52	67	66	66	71	60	46	54	54	53	56
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.80

[1]July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-December, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery ; May, May and July delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and September delivery. — [2]July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and October delivery. — [3]July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; from January 1955, for current month delivery. — [4]July 1954, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery. — [5]3 %, L.s.d. per metric ton. — [6]C. and f. from December 1954. — [7]Tunisian. — [8]Rotterdam. — [9]6 % from 22 December 1954. — [10]5 % from 27 July 1955. — [11]Exclusive of export duty and excise, export duty in sh/d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5 ; from 1 June 1955, 0/9.5. — [12]Type 14 only. — [13]Type 11 only. — [14]Average of daily median prices. — [15]New season's. — [16]14 markets from this month forward.

[1]Juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai ; mai, livraison mai et juillet ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et septembre. — [2]Juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et octobre. — [3]Juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; à partir de janvier 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours. — [4]Juillet 1954, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet. — [5]3%, L.s.d. par tonne métrique. — [6]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [7]Tunisienne. — [8]Rotterdam. — [9]6% depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [10]5 % depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [11]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation et shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7 ; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5,2. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11.9 ; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5 ; depuis le 6 juin, 0/9.5. — [12]Type 14 seulement. — [13]Type 11 seulement. — [14]Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — [15]De la nouvelle saison. — [16]Sur 14 marchés à partir de ce mois.

Table 17. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Egypt	France	Germany, W.	India	Ireland, Rep. of
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 60 lb.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 60 lb.	Piastres/ 150 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Sh/d. per 280 lb.
1934-38	9.19	3/8.6	101.11	[1]0.97	[2]140	[2]142	[1]20.5	[1]3.55	25/4
1947	20.00	16/8.1	395.00	2.88	[1]320	[1] 850	20.6	11.84	54/10
1948	23.00	[1, 2]15/11.5	430.00	2.26	320	2 300	26.0	22.17	61/11
1949	23.50	18/10	422.17	2.19	320	2 500	26.0	22.68	62/6
1950	30.50	19/0.17	422.39	2.13	320	2 600	33.0	[1]12.80	62/6
1951	34.00	21/5.17	449.59	2.33	320	3 631	44.2	12.80	67/6
1952	50.00	19/11.14	471.18	2.17	320	3 636	42.0	12.75	75/0
1953	50.00	15/6	475.32	1.86	455	3 638	42.0	14.71	80/0
1954	50.00	...	471.08	1.73	441	...	42.3	[6]13.21	80/0
1954 VII	50.00	15/0	491.90	1.71	450	3 400	41.4	12.50	80/0
VIII	50.00	14/7	450.00	1.70	—	3 374	40.8	14.44	80/0
IX	50.00	14/6	449.86	1.70	450	3 399	41.0	14.00	80/0
X.	50.00	14/6	453.16	1.70	450	3 424	41.5	14.38	80/0
XI	50.00	14/6	449.38	1.70	450	3 449	42.0	14.00	80/0
XII	50.00	14/6	455.00	1.71	450	3 449	42.4	14.00	80/0
1955 I.	50.00	14/6	456.09	1.72	450	3 469	42.8	14.25	80/0
II	50.00	14/6	457.33	1.74	450	3 494	43.2	13.50	80/0
III	50.00	14/6	471.60	1.76	450	3 519	43.2	12.75	80/0
IV	50.00	14/6	481.80	1.76	400	3 544	43.2	10.50	80/0
V.	50.00	14/6	482.83	1.76	400	3 450	43.2	11.00	80/0
VI	50.00	14/6	484.53	1.76	400	3 338	43.2	12.38	80/0
VII	50.00	14/6	486.60	1.76	400	...	...	13.00	...
	Prices in U. S. dollars/m. t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t. m.								
1934-38	30	27	36	[1]35	[2]48	[2]68	[1]83	[4]33	49
1947	[1]60	99	91	105	[1]88	—	—	96	87
1948	68	[1, 2]89	98	83	88	[1]86	78	180	98
1949	62	78	93	74	69	74	67	169	91
1950	61	78	84	74	61	74	79	[1]72	69
1951	68	88	90	85	61	104	105	72	74
1952	100	82	94	82	61	104	100	72	83
1953	100	64	95	70	87	104	100	83	88
1954	100	...	94	65	84	...	101	[6]74	88
1954 VII	100	62	98	64	86	97	99	70	88
VIII	100	60	90	64	—	96	97	81	88
IX	100	60	90	64	86	97	98	79	88
X.	100	60	91	64	86	98	99	81	88
XI	100	60	90	64	86	99	100	79	88
XII	100	60	91	65	86	99	101	79	88
1955 I.	100	60	91	65	86	99	102	80	88
II	100	60	91	65	86	99	103	76	88
III	100	60	94	66	86	101	103	72	88
IV	100	60	96	65	77	101	103	59	88
V.	100	60	97	66	77	99	103	62	88
VI	100	60	97	66	77	95	103	70	88
VII	100	60	97	66	77	...	...	73	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina and Australia, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Egypt, June-May ; Germany, July-June ; India, May-April. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1936 and 1938 prices are for September only, and 1937 price for August only. — [4]1939. — [5]December-July price, 15/2 ; August-November price, 17/6½. — [6]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2 semi-hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, price to producers ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Australia** : 1934-38, weighted average shippers' limits for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide ; from 1947 through July 1949, basic export selling price of the Australian Wheat Board ; August 1949-July 1953, selling price of wheat outside of IWA quota ; from August 1953, Wheat Board selling price for bulk wheat, f.o.b. — **Belgium** : Price to producers, excluding premiums and subsidies. — **Canada** : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1934-38 average price at Winnipeg Grain Exchange ; 1947-July 1949, Class II, export price to countries other than the United Kingdom ; from August 1949, Wheat Board selling price. — **Egypt** : Middling Hindi ; 1935-38, average wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, 94 % purity, government fixed price to producers. — **France** : Government fixed price to producers, including statistical and other taxes. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **India** : Average wholesale price, 1939-49, provincial ; 1950-April 1953, procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, wholesale price, Moga, Punjab. — **Ireland, Rep. of**: Price to producers for deliveries to growers' nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine et Australie, décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet ; Egypte, juin-mai ; Allemagne, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Pour 1936 et 1938, les prix s'entendent pour septembre seulement ; pour 1937, pour août seulement. — [4]1939. — [5]Prix pour décembre-juillet, 15/2, pour août-novembre, 17/6 ½. — [6]Provisoire.

Argentine : Blé N° 2 demi-dur, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix à la production ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Australie** : 1934-38, moyenne pondérée des prix maximums payés par les exportateurs à la production pour blé en sacs et en vrac, à Sydney, Melbourne et Adélaïde ; 1947-juillet 1949, prix de base à l'exportation de l'« Australian Wheat Board » ; août 1949-juillet 1953, prix pour quantités vendues en dehors de celles fixées par l'AIB ; à partir d'août 1953, prix de vente du « Wheat Board » pour blé en vrac, f.o.b. — **Belgique** : Prix à la production, non compris les primes et les subventions. — **Canada** : Northern N° 1, en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1934-38, prix moyen à la bourse des grains de Winnipeg ; 1947-juillet 1949, catégorie II, prix à l'exportation pour pays autres que le Royaume-Uni ; à partir d'août 1949, prix de vente du « Wheat Board ». — **Egypte** : « Middling Hindi » ; 1935-38, moyenne des prix de gros au Caire ; à partir de 1947 prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production pour blé pur à 94 %. — **France** : Prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production, y compris taxe statistique et autres. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production. — **Inde** : Moyenne des prix de gros ; 1939-49, en province ; 1950-avril 1953, prix d'achat du gouvernement, Pendjab ; à partir de mai 1953, prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab). — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Prix à la production du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation, ou de l'entrepôt de l'acheteur.

Table 17. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries (concluded) **Tableau 17. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays (fin)**

Year and month	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Pakistan	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus / kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Sh/d. per 112 lb	Dollars/ 60 lb.
1934-38	[1]115	13.30	[1]10.05	—	50.18	[1]17.83	5.57	[1]19/1	9/5	[1]1.01
1947	12 917	[1]758.33	20.00	—	163.42	28.59	24.34	41/0	19/11	2.52
1948	8 921	1 776.97	21.00	10.3	199.50	29.65	27.13	43/0	23/8	2.19
1949	6 559	2 307.17	22.50	10.5	250.00	30.61	35.04	43/0	24/4	2.16
1950	6 566	2 775.00	22.85	8.1	326.58	31.29	31.42	47/0	26/7	2.28
1951	6 629	3 041.66	24.25	8.5	419.96	42.48	31.70	50/5	28/1	2.43
1952	7 471	3 333.33	26.00	14.0	387.88	54.81	32.40	54/1	28/9	2.32
1953	7 061	3 420.00	26.00	13.8	387.63	48.62	32.88	55/0	30/3	2.27
1954	7 332	3 563.00	26.00	10.6	395.10	46.72	34.00	54/1	...	[2]2.41
1954 VII	6 900	3 563.00	—	8.9	397.21	—	33.48	55/0	[3]30/5	2.32
VIII	7 050	3 563.00	25.20	9.0	392.00	—	33.60	55/0	20/11	2.35
IX	7 245	3 563.00	25.40	10.1	392.00	41.65	33.96	55/0	19/8	2.39
X.	7 313	3 563.00	25.60	11.4	392.00	42.29	34.54	55/0	19/9	2.41
XI	7 325	3 563.00	25.80	10.5	394.00	43.14	35.47	54/1	19/9	2.44
XII	7 325	3 563.00	26.00	10.1	398.00	43.57	34.90	54/1	21/11	2.46
1955 I.	7 425	3 563.00	26.20	9.8	398.00	44.03	35.36	54/1	24/1	2.44
II	7 425	3 563.00	26.40	9.2	404.00	44.27	37.69	54/1	25/0	2.46
III	7 455	3 563.00	26.60	8.9	392.00	44.51	36.13	54/1	23/8	2.46
IV	7 600	3 563.00	26.80	8.8	392.00	—	35.58	54/1	22/3	2.46
V.	7 750	3 563.00	26.80	8.6	...	—	36.07	54/1	21/4	2.53
VI	7 175	3 563.00	—	8.5	...	—	...	54/1	21/5	2.19
VII	6 625	3 547.00	...	8.5	...	—	...	54/1	22/2	2.16
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.									
1934-38	[1]77	38	[1]63	—	64	[1]45	44	[1]52	46	[1]37
1947	—	—	75	—	—	80	87	91	79	93
1948	155	—	80	83	—	82	97	92	94	80
1949	112	[1]64	77	85	—	63	125	66	88	79
1950	105	77	60	66	—	60	112	73	73	84
1951	106	84	64	69	—	82	113	78	77	89
1952	120	93	68	113	—	106	116	83	79	85
1953	113	95	68	112	—	94	117	85	83	83
1954	117	99	68	86	—	90	121	85	...	[3]89
1954 VII	110	99	—	72	—	—	120	85	[3]84	85
VIII	113	99	66	73	—	—	120	85	58	86
IX	116	99	67	82	—	81	121	85	54	88
X.	117	99	67	92	—	82	123	85	54	89
XI	117	99	68	85	—	83	127	85	54	90
XII	117	99	68	82	—	84	125	85	60	91
1955 I.	119	99	69	79	—	85	126	85	66	90
II	119	99	69	75	—	86	135	85	69	90
III	119	99	70	72	—	86	129	85	71	90
IV	122	99	71	71	—	—	127	85	61	90
V.	124	99	71	69	...	—	129	85	59	93
VI	115	99	—	69	...	—	...	85	59	80
VII	106	99	...	69	...	—	...	85	61	79

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Italy, Japan, and United States, July-June ; Netherlands, August-July ; Sweden, August-June ; Union of South Africa, November-October. — [2]Not including deficiency payments from this month forward. — [3]Provisional.

Italy : Soft, price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed price, ex warehouse, Northern Italy ; from 1947, free price, Padua. — **Japan** : Average price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Netherlands** : Average price to producers. — **Pakistan** : Common variety, wholesale price, Lyallpur. — **Spain** : Average wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Winter, average quality, price to producers ; 1934-38, average price at coastal towns ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Turkey** : Soft, average quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **Union of South Africa** : Class B, Grade 1, average price to producers, bagged, f.o.r. ; government fixed price since 1938. — **United Kingdom** : Average price to producers ; 1934-38, including deficiency payments ; 1947-52, fixed price of millable wheat, including, through June 1950, an allowance for acreage payments ; from January 1953, weighted average price to growers. — **United States** : No. 2 Hard Winter, wholesale cash price, Kansas City.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Italie, Japon et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, août-juillet ; Suède, août-juin ; Union Sud-Africaine, novembre-octobre. — [2]Ne comprend pas, à partir de ce mois, la subvention de compensation. — [3]Provisoire.

Italie : Prix à la production pour blé tendre ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, à l'entrepôt, Italie septentrionale ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Padoue. — **Japon** : Prix moyen à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Pakistan** : Prix de gros du blé commun, à Lyallpur. — **Espagne** : Moyenne des prix de gros. — **Suède** : Prix à la production pour le blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne ; 1934-38, prix moyen dans les villes côtières ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Blé tendre ; moyenne des cours sur le marché d'Istanbul. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Blé de première qualité de la catégorie B, prix moyen à la production pour blé en sacs, f.o.r. ; à partir de 1938, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : Prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, y compris les primes de compensation ; 1947-52, prix fixé pour blé de mouture, y compris, jusqu'à fin juin 1950, une prime d'ensemencement ; à partir de janvier 1953, moyenne pondérée des prix à la production. — **Etats-Unis** : « Hard Winter » N° 2, prix de gros au comptant à Kansas City.

Table 18. - Rye : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 18. - Seigle : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Argentina	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, W.	Spain	Sweden	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Schillings/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Markkas/ kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	I	II
										Dollars/56 lb.	
1934-38	[1]7.65	24.01	[1]0.62	14.53	2.10	91.06	[1]17.8	39.48	[1]16.61	[1]0.59	[1]0.69
1947.....	[1]17.50	38.51	3.74	[1]30.25	12.50	[1] 783.00	18.9	208.20	28.59	2.26	2.65
1948.....	17.50	50.90	1.40	37.25	13.88	2 160.00	24.0	207.52	29.65	1.46	1.58
1949.....	16.50	67.02	1.46	42.46	17.68	2 162.50	24.0	208.20	30.61	1.21	1.42
1950.....	23.50	87.28	1.85	58.90	23.11	1 975.25	28.8	208.20	30.24	1.32	1.62
1951.....	28.00	146.05	1.94	50.00	27.78	2 883.00	40.8	226.54	40.64	1.53	1.79
1952.....	42.00	179.79	1.58	52.00	29.00	2 820.83	40.4	251.88	50.31	1.72	1.91
1953.....	42.00	182.13	1.00	38.50	30.10	2 658.00	39.8	286.87	47.12	1.30	1.23
1954.....	42.00	185.18	1.13	45.76	31.50	...	40.2	278.24	38.35	[1]1.12	1.31
1954 VII.....	42.00	177.50	0.95	—	31.67	2 200	39.3	285.94	—	0.99	1.25
VIII.....	42.00	179.70	1.10	—	30.87	2 400	38.8	282.93	—	1.08	1.28
IX	42.00	181.50	1.40	43.67	30.35	2 100	38.9	275.00	36.66	1.25	1.43
X.....	42.00	183.50	1.31	44.40	30.96	2 000	39.4	275.00	37.29	1.20	1.37
XI	42.00	185.50	1.33	44.06	32.10	2 100	39.9	277.00	38.14	1.18	1.32
XII	42.00	187.50	1.14	47.85	32.44	2 100	40.3	279.00	38.57	1.14	1.30
1955 I.....	42.00	189.50	1.17	46.69	32.45	2 200	40.7	279.00	39.04	1.18	1.42
II.....	42.00	190.50	1.16	47.88	32.60	2 100	41.1	282.00	39.27	1.16	1.40
III	42.00	190.50	1.03	46.31	32.75	2 100	41.1	275.00	39.51	1.12	1.32
IV	42.00	190.50	0.99	45.25	33.22	2 200	41.1	275.00	—	1.06	1.25
V	42.00	190.50	1.02	—	32.56	2 200	41.2	...	—	1.06	1.23
VI	42.00	190.50	1.00	—	32.69	2 500	41.2	...	—	1.03	1.14
VII.....	42.00	—	0.93	—	32.79	...	...	...	—	0.90	1.04
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t. m.										
1934-38	[1]25	47	[1]24	32	46	43	[1]72	50	[1]42	[1]23	[1]27
1947.....	[1]52	—	147	[1]63	92	—	—	—	80	89	104
1948.....	51	—	55	78	102	[1]81	72	—	82	58	62
1949.....	44	—	53	64	108	64	60	—	63	48	56
1950.....	47	—	68	85	100	56	69	—	58	52	64
1951.....	56	68	76	72	121	82	97	—	79	60	70
1952.....	84	84	64	75	126	81	96	—	97	68	75
1953.....	84	75	40	56	131	76	95	—	91	51	48
1954.....	84	71	46	66	137	...	96	—	74	[1]44	51
1954 VII.....	84	68	38	—	138	63	94	—	—	39	49
VIII.....	84	69	45	—	134	69	92	—	—	43	50
IX	84	70	57	63	132	60	93	—	71	49	56
X.....	84	71	53	64	135	57	94	—	72	47	54
XI	84	71	54	64	140	60	95	—	74	46	52
XII	84	72	46	69	141	60	96	—	75	45	51
1955 I.....	84	73	47	68	141	63	97	—	75	46	56
II.....	84	73	46	69	142	60	98	—	76	46	55
III	84	73	41	67	142	60	98	—	76	44	52
IV	84	73	39	66	144	63	98	—	—	42	49
V	84	73	41	—	142	63	98	...	—	42	48
VI	84	73	40	—	142	71	98	...	—	41	45
VII.....	84	—	37	—	143	...	...	...	—	35	41

[1]1936-38. — [2]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark, and France, August-July ; Germany and United States, July-June ; and Sweden, August-June. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, price to producers ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Austria :** Wholesale price. — **Canada :** No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, price to producers, for domestic use and for export. — **Denmark :** 1934-38 average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange ; 1947 through July 1949, and September 1951 through July 1953, fixed price to producers including delivery premium ; August 1949 through July 1951, and from September 1953, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **Finland :** Average price to producers. — **France :** 1934-38, wholesale price ; 1947-50, government fixed price to producers ; from 1951, average quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western :** Standard price to producers. — **Spain :** Average wholesale price. — **Sweden :** Average price to producers ; 1934-1938, coastal towns ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **United States :** I - Average price received by farmers. II - No. 2, wholesale cash price, Minneapolis.

[1]1936-38. — [2]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; et Suède, août-juin. — [3]Provisoire.

Argentine : N° 2, en sac, sur wagon, au port de Buenos Aires, prix à la production, à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Autriche :** Prix de gros. — **Canada :** C.W. N° 2, base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur, prix à la production, pour consommation nationale et pour exportation. — **Danemark :** 1934-38, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague ; 1947 à fin juillet 1949 et septembre 1951 à fin juillet 1953, prix fixé à la production, prime de livraison comprise ; août 1949 à fin juillet 1951, et à partir de septembre 1953, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague. — **Finlande :** Prix moyen à la production. — **France :** 1934-38, prix de gros ; 1947-50, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de 1951, cotations moyennes à la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Prix standard à la production. — **Espagne :** Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède :** Prix moyen à la production ; 1934-1938, sur les marchés côtiers ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etas-Unis :** I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Prix de gros au comptant à Minneapolis pour N° 2.

Table 19. - Rice : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Paddy					Milled rice - Riz usiné						
	Burma	Italy	Japan	Thailand	United States	Assoc. States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	Brazil	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Kyats/ 4,600 lb.	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Yen/ 100 kg.*	*Baht/ 1,000 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Piastres/ 100 kg.*	*Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.*	*Piastres/ 200 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Rupiah/ 100 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*
1934-38	88	[1]74	19.46	40.69	[1]1.62	6.18	[2]64.03	[3]204	[4]3.70	[5]6.42	—	[3]3.66
1947	301	6 567	[1] 206.67	792.84	5.98	190.00	158.52	617	[6]15.00	...	...	13.20
1948	300	6 215	2 492.33	795.89	4.87	210.00	209.81	617	[7]16.50	92.25	29.59	9.25
1949	298	5 354	2 971.33	752.27	4.10	262.67	277.51	617	[7]16.50	101.10	29.73	7.85
1950	300	5 642	4 104.00	744.68	5.09	218.00	204.86	616	16.13	110.03	19.78	9.90
1951	300	6 231	4 816.66	786.90	4.82	231.10	206.02	585	16.13	241.13	20.61	9.85
1952	300	6 543	5 126.00	871.86	5.86	363.17	304.56	587	16.75	288.24	22.52	11.30
1953	300	6 306	5 626.66	798.97	5.19	401.00	504.55	587	16.75	249.90	20.61	9.10
1954	300	[8]6 293	5 670.00	718.81	[8]4.38	334.50	580.52	587	—	244.57	14.14	[9]9.52
1954 VII	300	6 200	5 626.66	684.81	4.14	318.00	572.88	587	16.75	236.01	13.81	8.50
VIII	300	6 300	5 626.66	706.87	4.10	—	574.40	—	17.50	235.31	14.12	7.45
IX.	300	6 300	5 626.66	776.28	4.04	376.00	611.40	587	18.25	238.61	15.00	7.50
X	300	5 980	5 626.66	751.50	4.47	371.00	631.53	587	16.25	241.53	13.88	8.20
XI.	300	5 725	5 670.00	745.53	4.48	351.00	610.00	587	15.75	248.95	12.00	9.20
XII	300	6 400	5 670.00	733.64	4.63	326.00	635.60	587	15.75	248.48	13.25	9.40
1955 I	300	6 400	5 670.00	761.13	4.46	[8]323.00	650.00	587	16.12	264.35	13.12	9.40
II.	300	6 400	5 670.00	782.57	4.40	[8]326.00	640.90	587	16.00	250.49	11.69	9.40
III	300	6 400	5 670.00	803.03	4.46	[8]331.00	558.14	587	15.50	258.42	11.56	9.70
IV	300	6 400	5 670.00	832.51	4.52	...	466.66	587	16.25	248.77	12.19	10.70
V.	300	6 400	5 670.00	844.02	4.45	...	...	587	16.38	250.88	13.44	11.25
VI.	300	6 400	5 670.00	915.03	4.35	...	...	587	17.50	254.64	15.12	11.25
VII	...	6 400	5 670.00	909.57	4.27	...	...	587	17.75	258.33	15.25	10.75
	Prices in U.S. dollars/ m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1934-38	16	[1]48	56	18	[1]36	28	[2]61	[3]52	[4]36	[5]35	—	[3]81
1947	44	—	—	80	132	—	141	128	[6]122	...	...	291
1948	43	108	—	80	107	166	187	128	[7]134	—	240	204
1949	39	113	[1]83	71	90	154	250	108	[7]122	—	241	173
1950	30	90	114	60	112	106	185	88	91	—	160	218
1951	30	100	134	63	106	112	186	84	91	—	167	217
1952	30	105	142	70	129	177	274	84	94	—	182	249
1953	30	101	156	64	114	144	—	84	94	219	167	201
1954	30	[8]101	158	58	[8]97	96	—	84	—	215	114	[8]210
1954 VII	30	99	156	55	91	91	—	84	94	207	112	187
VIII	30	101	156	57	90	—	—	—	98	205	114	164
IX.	30	101	156	62	89	107	—	84	103	209	121	165
X	30	96	156	60	99	106	—	84	91	212	112	181
XI.	30	92	158	60	99	100	—	84	89	218	97	203
XII	30	102	158	59	102	93	—	84	89	218	107	207
1955 I	30	102	158	61	98	[8]92	—	84	91	232	106	207
II.	30	102	158	63	97	[8]93	—	84	90	220	95	207
III	30	102	158	64	98	[8]95	—	84	87	227	94	214
IV	30	102	158	67	100	...	—	84	91	218	99	236
V.	30	102	158	68	98	...	...	84	92	220	109	248
VI.	30	102	158	73	96	...	...	84	98	223	122	248
VII	...	102	158	73	94	...	...	84	100	227	123	237

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Italy, September-August ; Japan, November-October ; United States, August-July. — [2]1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]1938/39 crop year, April-March. — [5]1937. — [6]From 23 December 1946 through 22 February 1948. — [7]From 23 February 1948 through 8 January 1950. — [8]Preliminary.

PADDY

Burma : Wholesale price, Rangoon ; from February 1949, government price to producers. — **Italy**: Price to producers; 1934-38, fixed by government ; from 1947, free price, Pavia. — **Japan** : Brown rice, price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price, excluding shipping charges and early delivery and quota bonuses, but including production bonuses. — **Thailand** : No. 1, Na Suan, wholesale price, delivered alongside mills, Bangkok. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

MILLED RICE

Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam : No. 1 white, 25 % broken, wholesale price, Saigon. — **Brazil** : Wholesale price ; 1938, good quality clean Agulha, São Paulo ; from 1947, first quality, long grained, bagged, Fôrto Alegre. — **Egypt** : Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached ; average wholesale price, Cairo and Alexandria; from 1947, government fixed price. — **India** : 1938-39, Grade B, home-grown, wholesale price, Calcutta ; 1947 through July 1954, government fixed price ; from August 1954, Kalma variety, free price. — **Indonesia** : Wholesale price ; 1937, Krawang, average of prices at Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, factory rice, B.A., Djakarta. — **Pakistan** : Wholesale price ; 1948 and 1949, medium variety, Mymensingh ; 1950-53, coarse variety, Rangpur ; from 1954, medium variety, Dacca (East Pakistan). — **United States** : 1934-47, Blue Rose, extra fancy ; 1948 and 1949, Zenith, extra fancy ; from 1950, Zenith No. 2 ; wholesale price, New Orleans.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Italie, septembre-août ; Japon, novembre-octobre ; Etats-Unis, août-juillet. — [2]1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Campagne agricole 1938/39, avril-mars. — [5]1937. — [6]Du 23 décembre 1946 au 22 février 1948 inclus. — [7]Du 23 février 1948 au 8 janvier 1950 inclus. — [8]Provisoire.

PADDY

Birmanie : Prix de gros, Rangoun ; à partir de février 1949, prix du gouvernement à la production. — **Italie** : Prix à la production ; 1934-38, fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Pavie. — **Japon**: Riz brun ; prix à la production, sacs de paille compris ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, non compris les frais de transport ni les primes de prompte livraison et de contingent atteint, mais y compris les primes à la production. — **Thaïlande** : Na Suan N° 1, en gros, livré aux rizeries à Bangkok. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

RIZ USINÉ

Etats associés du Cambodge, Laos et Viet-Nam : N° 1, blanc, 25 % de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon. — **Brésil** : Prix de gros ; 1938, riz Agulha propre, de bonne qualité, São Paulo ; à partir de 1947, première qualité, longs grains, en sacs, Fôrto Alegre. — **Egypte** ; Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi ; prix de gros moyen, Le Caire et Alexandrie ; à partir d'août 1941, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : Prix de gros, Calcutta ; 1938/39, qualité B domestique ; de 1947 à fin juillet 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis août 1954, qualité Kalma, prix du marché libre. — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros ; 1937, Krawang, moyenne des prix à Djakarta, Samarank et Sourabaya ; à partir de 1948, riz de rizerie, B.A., Djakarta. — **Pakistan** : Prix de gros ; 1948 et 1949, variété moyenne, Mymensingh ; 1950-53, variété grossière, Rangpour, depuis 1954, variété moyenne, Dacca (Pakistan oriental). — **Etats-Unis** : 1934-47, qualité fantaisie supérieure « Blue Rose » ; 1948 et 1949, qualité fantaisie supérieure « Zenith » ; depuis 1950, « Zenith », N° 2 ; prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans.

Table 20. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G), wholesale prices[1]

Tableau 20. - Nombres-indices des produits agricoles (A), et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1]

Year and month	Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica[2]		Ecuador[3]		Finland	
	A	G[4]	A	G	A[5]	G[6]	A	G	A	G[7]	A	G	A[8]	G	A[9]	G[7]
1937	[10]22	[10]20	24	28	...	29	51	56	26	30	50	45	...	...	8	11
1947	64	[11]91	81	91	...	86	83	84	85	87	104	98	...	...	72	76
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100
1949	138	128	90	95	...	110	99	103	114	114	101	99	...	...	81	101
1950	168	170	91	100	137	124	102	109	130	134	107	112	...	...	99	116
1951	206	228	100	121	166	148	116	124	166	175	116	115	...	...	116	166
1952	251	253	98	114	189	163	108	117	227	217	112	104	100	100	125	164
1953	228	239	95	107	214	188	95	114	286	267	110	99	103	103	124	158
1954	238	250	93	105	276	245	91	112	474	419	115	104	104	101	124	158
1954 V	231	244	93	105	284	244	93	113	457	396	120	105	104	101	124	159
VI	234	246	94	106	285	247	93	113	471	410	116	104	105	101	126	159
VII	255	260	91	105	283	252	95	112	480	429	112	104	104	102	127	158
VIII	246	254	90	105	283	253	90	112	519	456	112	104	104	101	127	158
IX	243	253	90	105	285	255	88	111	538	466	108	103	104	101	120	158
X	244	254	89	105	285	256	87	111	533	470	110	104	103	100	124	160
XI	249	258	90	106	291	260	88	111	537	486	116	105	103	100	120	155
XII	249	258	89	106	293	263	88	111	569	518	123	107	103	101	121	154
1955 I	247	260	91	107	300	268	89	112	596	542	126	107	113	112	124	155
II	244	258	89	107	305	266	89	112	604	565	123	104	115	112	125	156
III	242	258	87	107	304	266	88	112	652	604	124	104	114	112	128	156
IV	242	258	87	107	305	269	92	113	683	641	126	106	115	113	130	157
V	238	255	88	107	299	269	92	113	...	...	...	107	112	111	131	158
VI	246	262	90	108	...	...	91	113	...	...	...	107	...	...	130	158
VII	248	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	130	158

	France[12]		Germany, Western		Iran[13]		Ireland, Rep. of		Italy		Japan[14]		Mexico[15]		Netherlands	
	A	G	A[16]	G[17]	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A[8]	G[7]
1937	5	5	...	...	13	16	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	36	45	39
1947	67	52	...	...	86	92	91	95	96	95	34	38	103	93	...	96
1948	100	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	100	100	101	97	100	93	100	100	101	95	178	163	101	110	...	104
1950	103	108	96	94	81	79	105	105	102	90	207	193	108	120	112	117
1951	120	138	111	112	87	89	115	122	109	103	258	268	145	148	122	143
1952	131	145	109	114	96	93	119	129	108	97	286	273	155	154	129	140
1953	125	138	109	111	122	112	127	129	108	96	306	274	149	151	123	134
1954	125	136	...	110	147	133	126	126	107	97	343	272	156	165	124	136
1954 V	133	139	111	109	152	134	126	126	107	97	345	271	164	166	129	137
VI	122	135	113	109	150	134	125	126	105	97	344	267	157	168	131	137
VII	121	134	115	109	150	135	124	126	105	96	345	265	156	168	118	134
VIII	124	136	112	109	148	134	123	126	106	97	346	266	159	169	116	134
IX	121	135	110	110	144	131	125	126	106	97	350	268	154	169	116	134
X	120	134	110	110	147	134	128	127	107	97	338	267	158	173	122	136
XI	122	135	110	110	147	135	131	128	109	98	341	270	161	175	124	136
XII	124	135	110	110	142	133	132	127	109	98	340	268	163	177	123	136
1955 I	124	136	112	111	141	134	133	...	109	98	345	269	164	178	123	138
II	122	135	110	111	142	136	136	...	107	98	344	270	168	180	120	137
III	123	135	111	112	141	134	138	...	107	98	346	271	175	184	117	136
IV	122	135	111	112	139	132	138	...	108	98	348	268	180	186	116	136
V	128	137	111	112	139	131	140	...	108	98	352	266	180	185	116	136
VI	119	133	115	112	...	..	135	...	108	96	352	264	181	186	117	136
VII	118	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Norway		Paraguay[18]		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela[19]		Yugoslavia[3]	
	A	G[7]	A	G	A	G[7]	A	G[7]	A	G	A	G	A[9]	G[20]
1937	60	56	...	...	48	43	53	53	45	54	...	...	...	...
1947	99	97	83	79	106	101	94	93	93	92	93	90	...	...
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
1949	100	102	131	120	103	104	101	101	85	95	95	95	...	...
1950	112	115	196	165	103	106	104	106	91	99	98	95	...	...
1951	137	143	344	283	100	113	121	140	106	110	105	100	...	...
1952	144	152	694	725	99	115	137	148	100	107	116	102	100	100
1953	140	152	942	935	102	116	141	139	90	105	110	99	109	99
1954	151	154	1 242	1 143	102	110	140	139	89	106	118	101	119	101
1954 V	150	155	1 001	1 001	102	111	140	138	91	106	122	103	116	100
VI	149	155	980	994	103	112	144	139	88	105	123	102	119	102
VII	158	157	1 203	1 107	100	111	142	139	90	106	125	103	120	102
VIII	156	156	1 203	1 110	100	111	140	138	89	106	122	103	121	102
IX	153	156	...	...	99	109	138	138	87	105	118	101	124	102
X	153	154	1 176	1 117	99	108	138	138	87	105	117	101	126	102
XI	153	154	1 242	1 142	101	109	138	139	87	105	118	101	124	102
XII	155	155	1 242	1 143	103	109	138	140	84	105	115	100	125	102
1955 I	153	154	...	...	103	109	140	140	86	105	116	101	125	103
II	149	153	...	...	103	110	141	141	87	106	103	100	129	104
III	148	153	1 240	1 200	104	110	142	142	86	105	105	101	130	104
IV	148	153	1 240	1 200	104	110	144	143	88	106	...	...	131	104
V	151	154	1 270	1 220	103	110	145	143	85	106	...	...	133	104
VI	153	154	1 270	1 226	102	110	148	144	86	105	...	...	134	104
VII	154	155	...	...	...	...	156	145	83	106	...	...	...	...

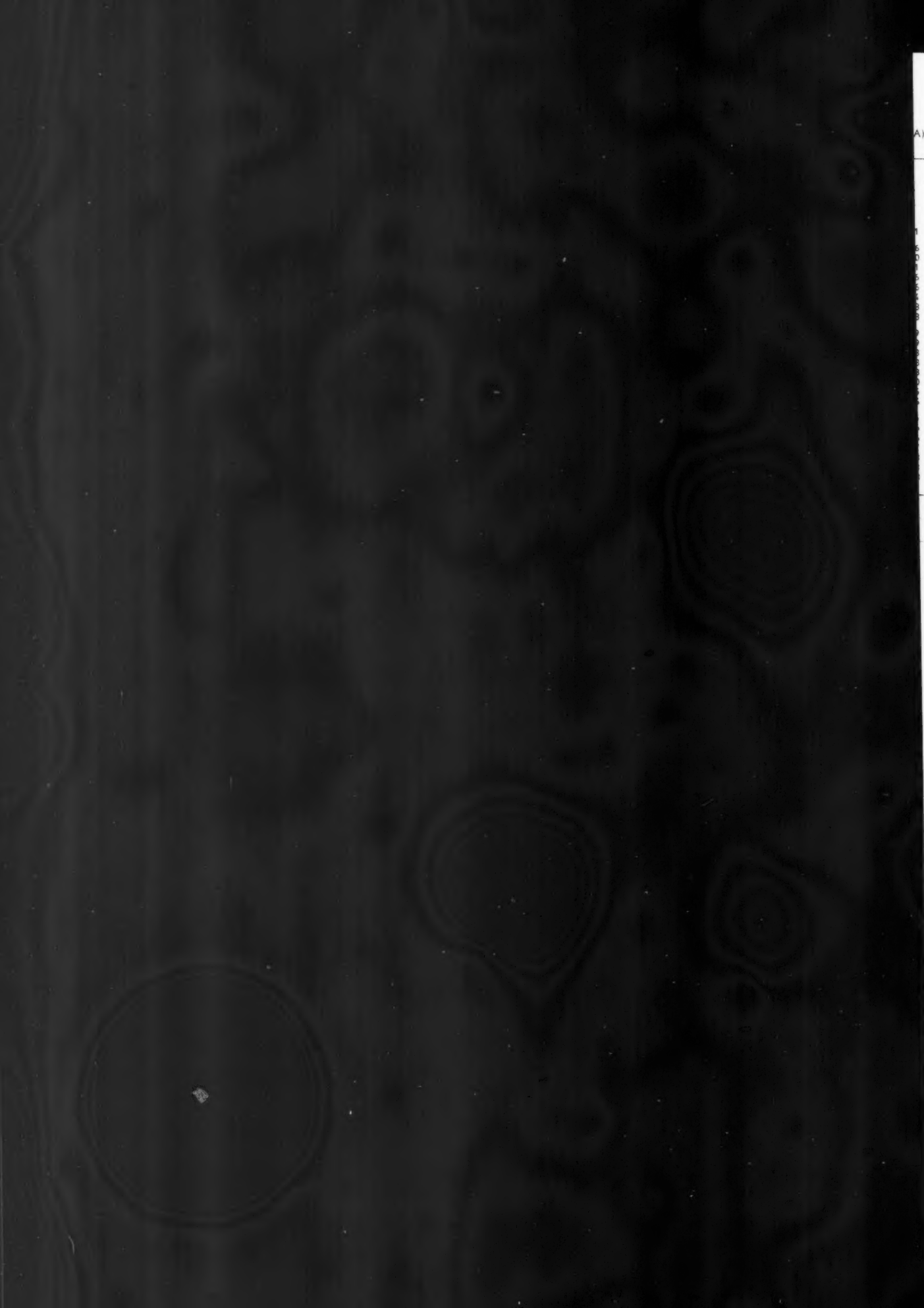
For notes, see page 33.

Pour les notes, voir page 33.

es (A).

and	rlands	via[3]
G[1]	G[1]	G[2]
11	39	...
76	96	...
100	100	...
101	104	...
116	117	...
166	143	...
164	140	...
158	134	...
158	136	...
159	137	100
159	137	99
158	134	101
158	134	...
158	134	100
160	136	102
155	136	102
154	136	102
...	...	102
155	138	102
156	137	102
157	136	102
158	136	103
158	136	104
158	136	104
...	...	104
		104
		...

ege 33.



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Palm oil	10	4
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Coffee	11	3,6
Tea	11	3,6
Cocoa	11	3,6
Tobacco	11	1,3
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